The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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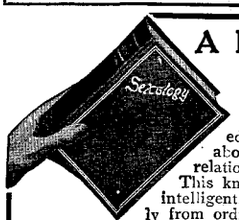

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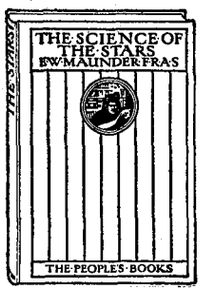

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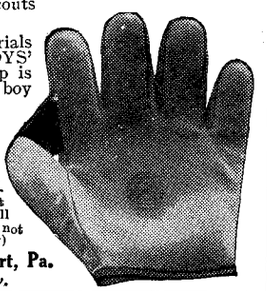

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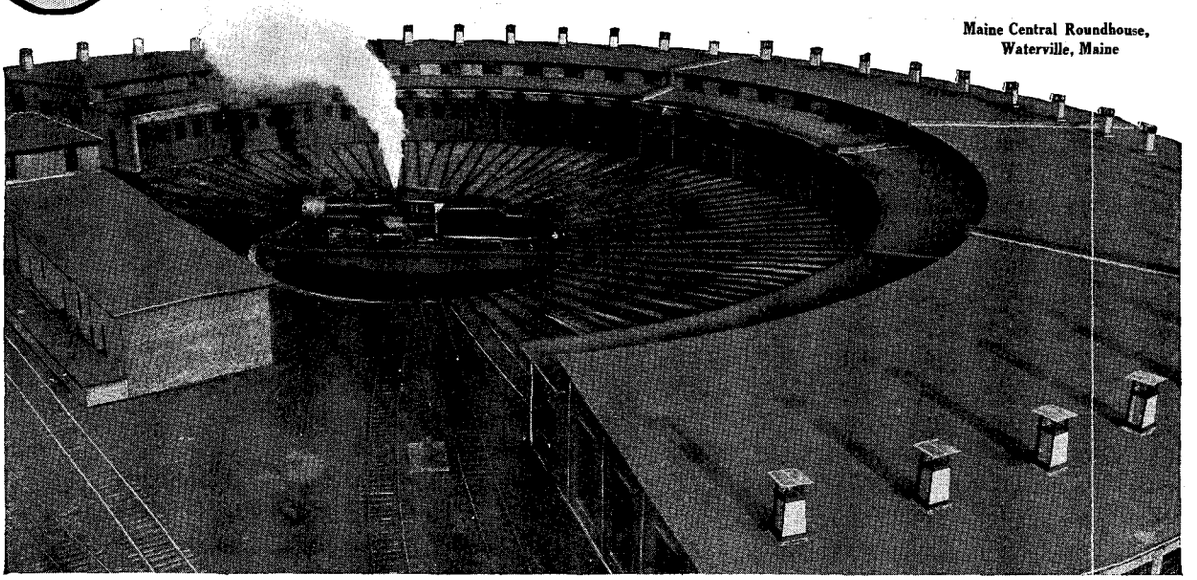

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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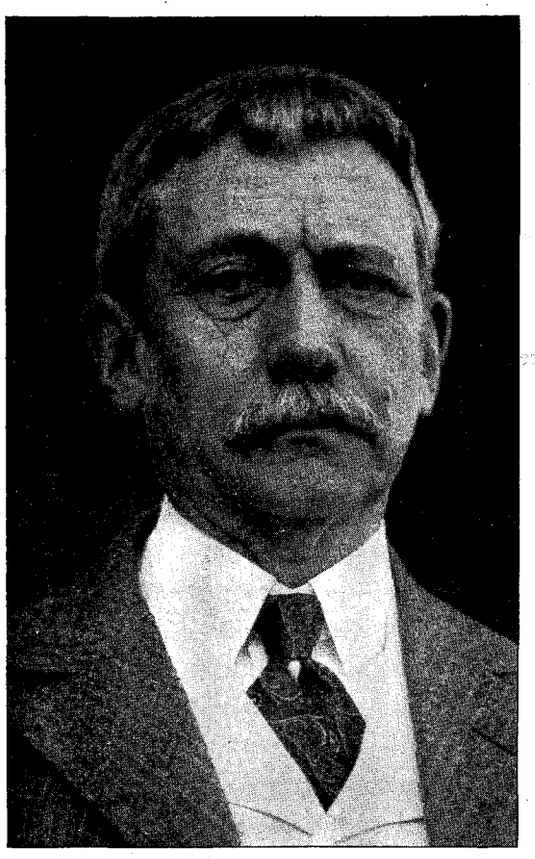
TOPICS OF THE DAY

ELIHU ROOT

NAMED BY RUMOR as the dark horse or compromise candidate for the Republican nomination, selected by the National Committee to be temporary chairman of the Chicago convention, and denounced by Colonel Roosevelt as the tool of Boss Barnes, the figure of Senator Root fixes public attention amid all the distracting developments of the pre-convention struggle. The Colonel's reversal of attitude toward Mr. Root is almost as striking as his change toward President Taft, and marks this campaign as one of shattered friendships. It was Elihu Root of whom Mr. Roosevelt in a burst of generous enthusiasm once said, "I would walk on my hands and knees from Oyster Bay to Washington to make him President," and whom he described on another occasion as "the ablest man in the public life of this or any other country." Eight years ago Mr. Root acted as temporary chairman of the national convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt, and afterward he served with distinction as Secretary of War and Secretary of State in the Roosevelt cabinet, and when in 1909 he was elected to the United States Senate from New York he had Mr. Roosevelt's heartiest indorsement.

But now that the national committee has again chosen him for the rôle he seemingly filled satisfactorily in 1904, the Colonel offers vigorous objection on the ground that "he stands as the representative of the men and the policies of reaction; he is put forward by the bosses and the representatives of special privilege." As proof that Mr. Root "has ranged himself against the men who stand for progressive principles within the Republican party," Colonel Roosevelt cites a telegram sent by William Barnes, Jr., to many of the delegates, soliciting their support for Senator Root as temporary chairman and warning them against the menace of Rooseveltism. Says the Colonel in a lengthy statement issued to the press:



HE HAS LOST MR. ROOSEVELT'S AFFECTION.

A few years ago the Colonel enthusiastically characterized Mr. Root as "the ablest man in public life." Now he accuses the New York Senator of ranging himself "against the men who stand for progressive principles."

"This telegram makes the issue perfectly clear. It is one of principles, not persons. Mr. Barnes demands Mr. Root's selection as the sign of repudiation of the principles for which I stand and as an indorsement of the doctrines enunciated at the Rochester convention—doctrines not merely reactionary, but of such a character that no party professing them could carry a single State in this Union. These doctrines are so Bourbon and reactionary that in every open primary in every northern State since the Rochester convention was held, after full discussion, the people have overwhelmingly repudiated them."

To quote further from the same document:

"No man should be chosen as temporary chairman who is put forward by Mr. Barnes and by those men who represent the principles and practises of Mr. Barnes. Under those circumstances Mr. Root's own personality is not the issue. His victory would be the victory of Mr. Barnes; his defeat the defeat of Mr. Barnes."

Mr. Barnes retorts that the Colonel's opposition to Mr. Root—an opposition which, prior to the issuing of this statement, had shown some vacillation—"is absolute proof of the charge I have made against Roosevelt that his real purpose is the overthrow of our constitutional safeguards." The

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Rochester platform referred to by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Roosevelt, in addition to indorsing many familiar and accepted principles of the party, condemned as "subversive to our form of government" the initiative, the compulsory referendum, and the recall.

Other editorial theories are offered in explanation of the Colonel's change toward Senator Root. Some of the correspondents say that his hand was forced by the La Follette Progressives, whom he can not afford further to estrange, while others suggest that he fears Mr. Root as a dark-horse candidate

SPEED THE PARTING GUEST.
—McWhorter in the St. Louis *Pioneer Press.*

and does not want to see him in a position of strategic advantage. The suggestion that Mr. Root is the most available compromise candidate appeared almost simultaneously in a London dispatch to the New York *Sun* (Ind.) and in the Washington correspondence of the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). In the former Andrew Carnegie is quoted as saying:

"If I had to name a candidate other than the President it would be Elihu Root, whom former President Roosevelt has repeatedly pronounced to be 'the wisest man I ever knew.' . . . .

"I know there is some fear that Senator Root would not prove to be a popular candidate in the West because he began as a corporation lawyer. This is true, and it is also true that he made a great reputation in his profession, which alone trains judges, and no man has ever even suspected him of dishonorable conduct. . . . . .

"Two gentlemen, both proprietors of important Western newspapers, told me in New York that, President Taft failing of nomination, their choice was Mr. Root."

Turning to the testimony of *The Republican's* correspondent, we learn that "there has sprung up in Washington a spontaneous and strong undertone of talk favorable to Senator Root's nomination." In the Philadelphia *Press*, a Republican paper of regular tendencies, we read:

"Mr. Roosevelt can not displace Mr. Root unless he has a majority of the convention with him at the start; otherwise the selection of the national committee will stand and a strong friend of the President will make the opening speech of the convention.

"Neither President Taft nor Colonel Roosevelt will have an undisputed majority of the convention when it is called to order. There are uninstructed delegates, there are many contested seats, and there are the La Follette and Cummins delegates, whose attitude as regards the preliminary organization has not yet been announced. Before the contested seats have been passed upon, and the alinement of the uninstructed delegates has been indicated, Mr. Roosevelt proposes to force upon the convention a division and a decision so that on the very threshold of its meeting its line of charge and the relative strength of factions will be definitely disclosed.

"There is courage and audacity in this, but these are Roosevelt qualities. He prefers to carry by storm rather than by sapping or mining. If he defeats his former Secretary of State for the privilege of making the opening speech, it may be assumed that the halting and the hesitating delegates will cast their lot with the winners of the preliminary struggle and that the convention will be Roosevelt's from start to finish.

"If he is defeated in this preliminary brush, will he subside temporarily and prepare for another test of strength later? This would be orderly, but it is not Rooseveltian. Those who look for a Roosevelt bolt should the convention be against him will see new ground for their opinion in his determination to force the issue and test his strength at the very beginning. We prefer to believe that this is a mistake."

"Every Republican who goes to the convention to fight on the platform of the people against special privilege must join Roosevelt against Root," exclaims Mr. Munsey's Boston *Journal.* The Philadelphia *North American* admits that "Senator Root is an intellectual giant," and that "his personal honor is unstained and his patriotism unassailable." But it goes on to say of him:

"He is master architect of the trusts, chief deviser for legality for the unpunishable crimes of Big Business, acolyte of court worship, with justice subordinated to technicalities and alien to all humanitarian legislation and political change feared for any reason by privilege and property.

"Coupled with all his wisdom and high ability, there is ingrained in his nature a conservatism which puts him out of harmony with the progressive policies which the people and the party and the times demand.

"Reverence for vested rights is part of Root's character. In all matters of economics, finance, and the regulation of corporations he is temperamentally a reactionary, and the man praised publicly by a trust-maker and Wall Street lawbreaker as 'the first lawyer who could always tell me how to do legally whatever we wanted to do' is unfit to speak officially for and to the progressive Republicanism of 1912."

An interesting explanation of Mr. Roosevelt's opposition to Senator Root, suggested by the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), is that the Colonel fears the effect of the Senator's persuasive eloquence upon the weak and wavering among the delegates. To quote:

"Mr. Root's undisputed ability is a factor of danger. . . . He isn't in favor of a third term for our Presidents. . . . Should he be selected as temporary chairman, he would be sure to say

EASY FOR THE WEATHER-MAN.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

things which would jar the nerves of the claimant and disorder his bile.

"A thorough dissection with the Root scalpel of the progressive policies set forth by the claimant and proclaimed at second-hand by the visionaries and camp-followers who shout hosannas at his heels would be a very different layout from the Taft discussions. Root is a master of clear statement and incisive reasoning. The Rough Rider is a baby in his hands. The Rough Rider knows it. He is well advised in bringing all his wiles and wits to bear in keeping Elihu out of the ring when the circus opens."

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PICKING A DEMOCRATIC WINNER

ALMOST ANY DEMOCRAT, says Henry Watterson, could win next November, for "no party debauched and butchered as the Republicans can hope to prevail in a national election." Others are as optimistic. But many of his fellow Democrats see a hard campaign ahead. Whether or not they expect Colonel Roosevelt to be their opponent, they are at least directing their ammunition at him, and the New York *World* and Charleston *News and Courier* are particularly anxious that their readers should realize that the ex-President would be a hard man to beat. The Democratic problem, as the New York

THE RUNAWAY.
—Spang in the Montgomery *Advertiser*.

Times puts it, is to set the "sails to the gales in such fashion that they shall prove favorable even if Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated for a third term." One set of advisers, it observes, wants the Democracy to name "a conservative, constitutional Democrat who will win the confidence of the remaining sane people in the nation," while the other counselors "advise the selection of a radical who can prevent the Colonel from capturing not only the insurgent Republican vote, but the various radical elements in the Democratic party." Hence we find the supporters of each candidate urging him as the one man who could beat Roosevelt, or who, if Taft should win at Chicago, could defeat the President on the tariff or other issues created by the present Administration. The Democratic rivals have been neither so bitter nor so spectacular as the contestants in the other camp, but they have continued to win delegates in primary or convention, until now the complexion of the Baltimore gathering is fairly well determined. Speaker Clark, with less than a majority, where two-thirds is needed, has but a slight lead over Governor Wilson. After these two leaders come Mr. Underwood, with four Southern States, and Governor Harmon, with the Ohio delegation and some outside support. All political forecasters agree that several ballots will be taken before any choice is made. This, in the opinion of many, is a state of affairs not unfavorable to any hopes Mr. Bryan may have.

Governor Wilson's success in New Jersey, and his capture of delegates elsewhere, have added new life to his boom, and brought over to him some important newspaper support. The possibility of a Roosevelt candidacy brings from the Wilson adherents the cry that their man is the one Democrat who can vanquish the "Rough Rider." And this is an argument strongly advanced by the New York *World*, in a widely quoted editorial explaining its abandonment of a non-commital attitude to support Wilson.

Who, asks *The World*, "is better qualified than Woodrow Wilson to appeal to the intelligence and common sense of the American people against the most cunning and adroit demagog that modern civilization has produced since Napoleon III?" He has proved that he is sound on all the great issues of the day, "that he is instinctively and temperamentally a Democrat," and that he is "a free man who can not be bulldozed by bosses or influenced against his convictions even by his personal friends. That is the sort of man who ought to be President." It is further urged that Governor Wilson could carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and probably Ohio, which are necessary to Democratic success. And *The World* concludes by demanding his nomination at Baltimore, not merely for the sake of the Democratic party, but "in behalf of the nation that is now confronted with the gravest menace that it has faced since the obliteration of human slavery and the overthrow of secession."

Equally convinced of Governor Wilson's strength, and equally determined to support him are the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), Columbia *State* (Dem.), Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), and Nashville *Banner* (Dem.). The Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) points out the national breadth of his following: "He has won New Jersey and Oregon, Delaware and Minnesota, Wisconsin and Texas—States as far apart in tradition as in distance."

The list of Clark delegates continues to grow longer and the Speaker's secretary shows visitors a political map with a streak of red paint marking the Clark territory, which "now extends in unbroken beauty from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf." The red line begins with the eastern shore of Maryland, and ends with California and Washington.

Governor Harmon's success in the Ohio primaries and convention—the adoption of the unit rule binds nineteen Wilson delegates to vote for him!—"opened the way for a decided revival of his boom if the necessary effort should be made," thinks the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.). It seems to the Balti-

A COMPOSITE PICTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

more *News* (Prog. Rep.), too, that "in the convention, the Conservatives eventually will be found lined up behind the Ohioan." But many Democrats, wanting a candidate who will unite the conservative vote against Roosevelt or defeat Taft on the tariff issue, are now saying with the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) that "the one best name for the Democrats to put on their banners is that of Underwood."

Yes, muses the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.):

"It may be Clark, or it may be Harmon, or it may be Under-

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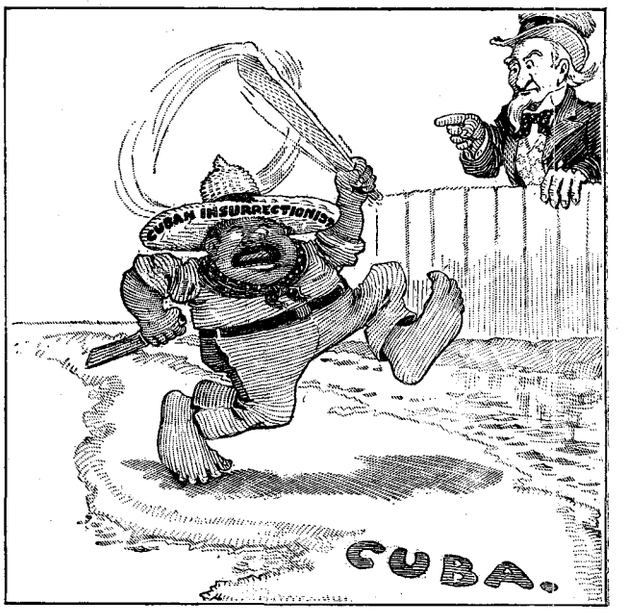
PRESIDENT TAFT—"Don't you know that it is very wicked and disgraceful to fight!"
—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*



UNCLE SAM—"Look here! You can't act like that—you're no Presidential candidate, you know!"
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

DISORDERS IN CUBA—AND ELSEWHERE.

wood, but from day to day, and from hour to hour, it looks more and more as if the alternative before the Democratic convention delegates at Baltimore will be—

"Wilson or Bryan."

DISSOLVED TRUSTS UNDER SCRUTINY

A FEW MONTHS AGO the public learned to its amazement that the securities of the various companies which had made up the Standard Oil and Tobacco trusts represented on the stock market a value many millions in excess of the rating of those trusts before their dissolution. Now two cases before the courts give rise to the curious suspicion that the oil and tobacco octopi are not only richer since their disintegration, but more active, more predatory, and more powerful. In one of these cases the litigation had its beginning in the refusal of Henry Clay Pierce, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, to count the proxies offered in behalf of the Standard Oil interests, altho those proxies represented a majority of the Waters-Pierce stock. In defense Mr. Pierce argues that the alleged dissolution of Standard Oil has not really robbed the trust of any of its potentialities, and that if his company recognizes the Standard Oil control it will lose its charter in Missouri, its home State. In the course of the proceedings it has been testified that the secret daily meetings of the directors of the Oil Trust did not cease after the dissolution, but are still held every day in room 1500 at 26 Broadway. And it is contended by the Pierce interests that the same group who controlled the subsidiaries through the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey are still in control of all of them, and are trying to control the Waters-Pierce Company, in violation of the Supreme Court's decree and of the mandates of the Missouri courts.

As a witness John D. Rockefeller testified that he had "given no attention at all" to the matter of reorganizing the companies in accordance with the dissolution decree, but when Samuel Untermyer asked "then how do you know whether it is being managed so as to cut loose and hold tight?" he answered with heat that "there has been no such thing as cutting loose and holding tight." The effect of his testimony is thus summarized in the news columns of the New York *Times:*

"Altho Mr. Rockefeller parried almost every thrust from Mr. Untermyer, and usually slipt away from committing himself, the general effect of his testimony was to show that the men who formerly dominated the trust—and Mr. Rockefeller didn't hesitate to refer to it as a trust—were the men who decided what individuals should take charge of the subsidiary companies after they had been 'liberated,' as he exprest it."

"No more elusive, subtle, non-committal, impossible witness ever took the stand," exclaims the New York *American*, which quotes the opinion of the London *Economist* that "there are more brains behind the Standard Oil 'crowd' than there are behind the whole United States Government at Washington." Mr. Rockefeller's very evasions, thinks the chief counsel for the Waters-Pierce contestants, will convince the public that the Standard Oil reorganization has not been all that it pretends to be. And in the New York *Herald* we read:

"The Federal authorities made their best efforts and operated under the most stringent laws on the books to abolish this fattest of trusts. The result was a paper victory for the people. The real victory, it is now admitted by Mr. Rockefeller, was won by the oil company, which is run in practically the same old way, by the same old men, with profits even greater than formerly."

A lawyer connected with this case estimates "from fairly exhaustive data," we read in the New York *World*, that Mr. Rockefeller's fortune now amounts to $900,000,000, and that it has increased $100,000,000 since the dissolution of Standard Oil.

The New York *Evening Journal* notes that before its dissolution the Standard Oil Trust was worth "just about $321,000,000 less than it is worth now," and it goes on to say:

"When you compel a Tobacco Trust or a Standard Oil Trust to dissolve, what do you do?

"YOU GIVE THE INSIDERS A CHANCE TO MAKE MILLIONS AT THE EXPENSE OF INNOCENT STOCKHOLDERS.

"Some of these separate Standard Oil concerns have jumped up to the most phenomenal prices of $2,000 and $3,000, and even $6,500 a share.

"Can't you imagine which particular individuals KNEW what would happen?

"Don't you know that the insiders, the men who control the trust, knew perfectly well that one particular subsidiary concern was valuable, and that another particular concern was running at a loss or small profit? . . . . . .

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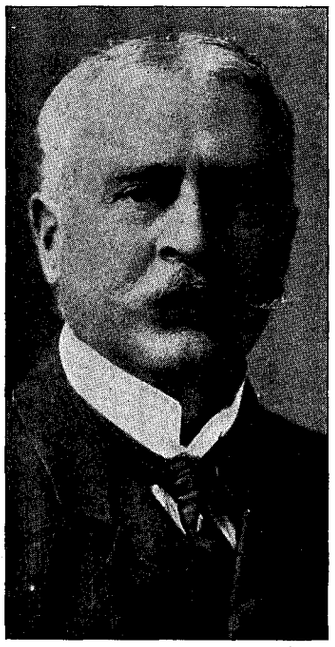
"As long as the trust was run all as one concern the stockholder of the trust stock got his part of the profit from everything.

"When you divide it up you find a few big, rich men holding the valuable parts in their hands and getting all the profit, and the poor, silly fools—THE PUBLIC—holding in their little pockets the worthless stuff."

But Attorney-General Wickersham recently said:

"Short of absolute confiscation, no more complete or absolute dissolution of a trust could be accomplished than has been done by this decree. The very high prices quoted on the curb market for many of the stocks distributed out of both the oil and tobacco combinations have been taken as demonstrating that no real change of monopolistic control has been accomplished by these decrees. But these prices are based, first, upon the discovery of the actual amounts of properties which these companies possess and which—especially in the case of the Standard Oil Company, which had never made full statements of its assets and earnings to the public—are far in excess of what the public knew or believed them to be, and, secondly, upon the mistaken belief that these companies in competition will continue to make the same profits which they enjoyed in monopolistic combination. Only time will demonstrate the results of the separate activities of these compaines; but it is idle to expect that they can earn in competition the same profits they did when held together under a single management."



HENRY CLAY PIERCE,

The oil magnate who says dissolution has not robbed Standard Oil of any of its dangerous potentialities.

Turning to the litigation which has dragged the Tobacco Trust again into the limelight beside the Standard Oil octopus, we read that it is a suit brought by an independent tobacco concern, E. Locker & Co., against the American Tobacco Company, the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, and the P. Lorillard Company. The petition claims that despite the dissolution decree, these companies are doing business virtually as the same old Tobacco Trust and employing the same old methods to crush independent dealers.

Referring ironically to the efforts of the officers of the companies which once made up the trust to restore competition between these companies, the petition says:

"One of the means employed by them in their earnest efforts to restore so-called competition is for four of the big companies to come into a territory, apparently to compete with each other, but in reality to attack the common enemy—that is, the independent manufacturer—simultaneously, and from all sides; so that whereas the independent tobacco people had a fighting chance before, when attacked by one trust, their annihilation is now a matter of certainty, for who can withstand a simultaneous attack of four trusts operating in concert and at the same time? And so there have been more failures of independent tobacco jobbers in this city within the last few months, since these new companies have started out to restore competition, than there have been in so many years."

Nevertheless, says the Springfield *Republican*, "it is a fact which should not be ignored that there has been real competition in the buying of Burley tobacco in Kentucky since the Trust's disintegration and it was the lack of it in former days that caused the 'night rider' anarchy." It is well, says the New York *Tribune*, that the question whether the dissolution of these two trusts has been carried out in good faith is now actually up for adjudication, since the present charges are susceptible of proof or disproof. And it adds: "There are laws equal to the occasion if it shall be shown that the combinations have gone on in spite of the prohibitions against them."

BANKS BLOCKING THE "MONEY TRUST" INQUIRY

BY REFUSING to answer the questions of the Congressional committee that is tracking the "money trust," the banks, think many observers, have merely increased the suspicion of the public that they have something to conceal. "The country has had more than enough of midnight finance—the finance of Cimmerian mystery and Stygian gloom," declares the New York *American*, while *The World* asks pointedly: "Are the bankers striving to convince doubters, and to confirm others in the belief, that it is more than ever imperative to submit their affairs to searching public investigation?" Some papers, on the other hand, agree with the New York *Times* that the committee has "asked the banks improper questions in an unlawful manner," and that it is therefore entirely unjust to regard them with suspicion for declining to answer. The investigation has been conducted bunglingly, says the New York *Tribune*, and "nobody will grieve if it is abandoned." Still another point of view is represented by *The Wall Street Journal*, which thinks the banks should do everything in their power to facilitate the investigation because of its educational value, not only to the public, but to the legislators.

The so-called "money-trust inquiry" is in the hands of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Currency and Banking, under the chairmanship of Representative Arsene P. Pujo (Dem.), of Louisiana. Its purpose is to learn whether our credit institutions are being brought under a common control, through which the facilities of the general credit fund are arbitrarily granted or denied. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the investigators, has said that unless the power of the committee to compel the banks to answer its questions is specifically confirmed by Congress, the investigation might as well be abandoned, since "doubt as to the power of a committee is as fatal as want of power, because behind this doubt all interests that desire to escape investigation will shelter themselves, and before this shelter could be torn away, the life of the committee would expire."

A bill removing all doubt of the "visitorial," or inquisitorial, powers of this committee has been passed by the House and is now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee. "The efforts that are being made to defeat this legislation," writes a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "ought to satisfy Congress of its necessity." The questions the bankers seem so reluctant to answer have to do primarily with the private relations of banks with their customers. They are contained in a circular letter sent to 30,000 national, State, and private banks. Meantime, while waiting for the Senate to confirm their authority to demand answers to these questions, the investigators are proceeding with the New York Clearing House and Stock Exchange end of the inquiry, by which they hope to discover, in Mr. Pujo's words, "what is the relation between these institutions and the banks, and how far, if at all, they have assisted in developing a banking monopoly."

Turning again to the cold attitude of the banks toward the committee's efforts, we find that the State banks take refuge behind the doctrine of States' rights, while the national banks shelter themselves behind the clause of the National Bank Act,

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which vests visitorial powers in the Controller of the Currency. Says the New York *World:*

"This attitude is as foolish as it is impudent on the part of both classes of institutions. As creatures of the Federal Government, the national banks are especially reprehensible in their resistance. They owe their privileges to Congress, and what Congress has given it can take away; and a visitorial power given by Congress to the Controller can be recovered by Congress, as it is now in the way of being recovered.

"And what of the State banks? If they are creatures of State law, are not their relations with national banks still subject to Federal inquiry or regulation? Are they beyond Federal reach in their relations to inter state commerce? Are they not subject to Federal taxation, as they were once forcibly reminded, and can they therefore hope to escape subjection to Federal inquiry in matters of national jurisdiction?

"These privileged creatures of the law evidently need a lesson. They are assuming a power superior to that of their creators. They are, moreover, raising a suspicion that there may be more substance to the charges of a credit monopoly than is known to exist."

In another place it remarks that "if the purpose of the banks is to strengthen the inquiry and stimulate public interest therein, they could not have acted better." "It is because the common sense of the country has a perception of the fact that the only sound finance is daylight finance," declares the New York *American*, "that the public has set its heart upon this investigation of the banks and is bound to make it thorough." The New York *Journal of Commerce*, convinced that the "banking monopoly" is a myth, hopes that the banks of this city will "do all they can to enlighten the Pujo committee," which "is sorely in need of a better understanding." And in *The Wall Street Journal* we read:

"Wall Street ought to be big enough to refrain from peevish complaints when some committee of Congress determines to investigate some wrong, real or fancied, having its root or seat in the financial district. Its experience in recent years should have taught it that the best safeguards for clean finance and for investors, great and small, are common honesty and plenty of daylight. . . .

"The defect of our politician is not that he is wilfully and wickedly destructive, but that popularity constitutes the capital of his business, and he must reflect to some extent the ignorance of those who vote him into office. When Wall Street is offered an opportunity to teach him something, it should jump at the chance.

"The vice of our politics to-day is not graft, but ignorance; and if the best there is in Wall Street has an opportunity to state its case to the nation fairly through the committee of the House of Representatives the investigation into the 'money trust,' so called, may be a blessing in disguise."

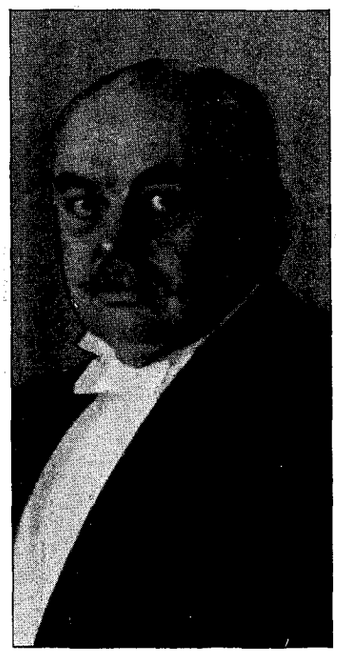
On the other hand the New York *Evening Post* thinks the banks are within their rights in refusing to answer the committee's questions, and in the New York *Commercial* we find the case for the bankers stated even more strongly:

"No one believes that the affairs of important customers of New York banks would be kept secret if the committee got its hands on such reports. This is an election year and hungry politicians are looking for ammunition to use in their fight for life before the polls close next November. Already we have had a flood of private correspondence made public in violation of honor and decency. It would be the same with bank secrets.

"But apart from this aspect of the case, the banks have no right to make such disclosures. The tendency of the courts for many years has been to protect confidences and to excuse witnesses from answering questions that would involve the disclosure of professional and trade secrets."

ATTACKING BRAZIL'S COFFEE TRUST

A CUP OF COFFEE, "whether the first or the third," as the Hartford *Courant* observes meaningly, "is becoming a bad sign for this country, both at home and abroad." Some of our newspaper editors are growing indignant over the boosting of the price of coffee from 7½ cents in 1906 to 14¾ this year, by reason of the Brazilian valorization scheme. But others fail to see how the suit recently brought by our Federal Department of Justice against this "Coffee Trust" is to bring any relief. "The Government should prove with ease the maintenance of prices at an artificial level," and the "greed with which they have been boosted," but, remarks the Boston *Journal*, "the difficulty will be in stretching the Sherman Law over a Brazilian State." Furthermore, there are fears lest the pressing of this action may be resented in Brazil, and the Brazilian Ambassador has, in a public speech, described the suit as "a heavy blow" to "hopes for a new era in our commercial relations."



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HERMAN SIELCKEN,

The New York coffee importer who is made a defendant in the suit against Brazil's coffee trust. He claims our bankers participated in the Brazilian scheme from patriotic motives.

The Government's petition describes clearly and at considerable length the workings of the valorization plan. But, to quote the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, they may be explained more briefly as an arrangement whereby the authorities in the Brazilian State of São Paulo, "under the financial guaranty of the national Government, have undertaken to check overproduction, and to buy all surplus coffee over and above the normal requirements of the trade." This surplus "was turned over to an international syndicate which furnished the capital for the working of the scheme, which arranged for the marketing of the supply thus accumulated, in years when the consumption exceeded the supply, fixt the prices, and saw to it, through its absolute control of the world's market, that the prices were not cut." The District Attorney asks that the American participation in the scheme be prevented and restrained under the Anti-trust Act. His further demand that 950,000 bags of coffee now held in this country by the valorization committee be taken by the courts to be sold in case the Government should win the suit, was refused by the judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The interest taken by the two Governments in this matter is all the more readily understood when we remember that Brazil raises three-fourths of the world's coffee-supply, and that about 40 per cent. of the world's coffee reaches consumers in the United States. After calling its readers' attention to this, the New York *Journal of Commerce* discusses in turn the wickedness of the "Coffee Trust," and the weakness of the Government's case against it. The valorization scheme it believes to be "in restraint of trade," but the question is, how far our Government has jurisdiction. The American member of the banking committee is made a defendant, but—

"None of the foreign participants can be reached by our courts, and perhaps, technically, the American bankers can not be regarded as violators of the statute; but that does not clear them from the imputation of taking part in a transaction that is contrary to sound public policy and injurious to public interests. . . . The devices of borrowing money to buy up more than the surplus of coffee, putting a heavy tax upon an arbitrarily limited quantity exported, restricting production by imposing a tax upon planting, and incurring enormous expense to carry out the scheme, all of which is loaded upon the 'ultimate

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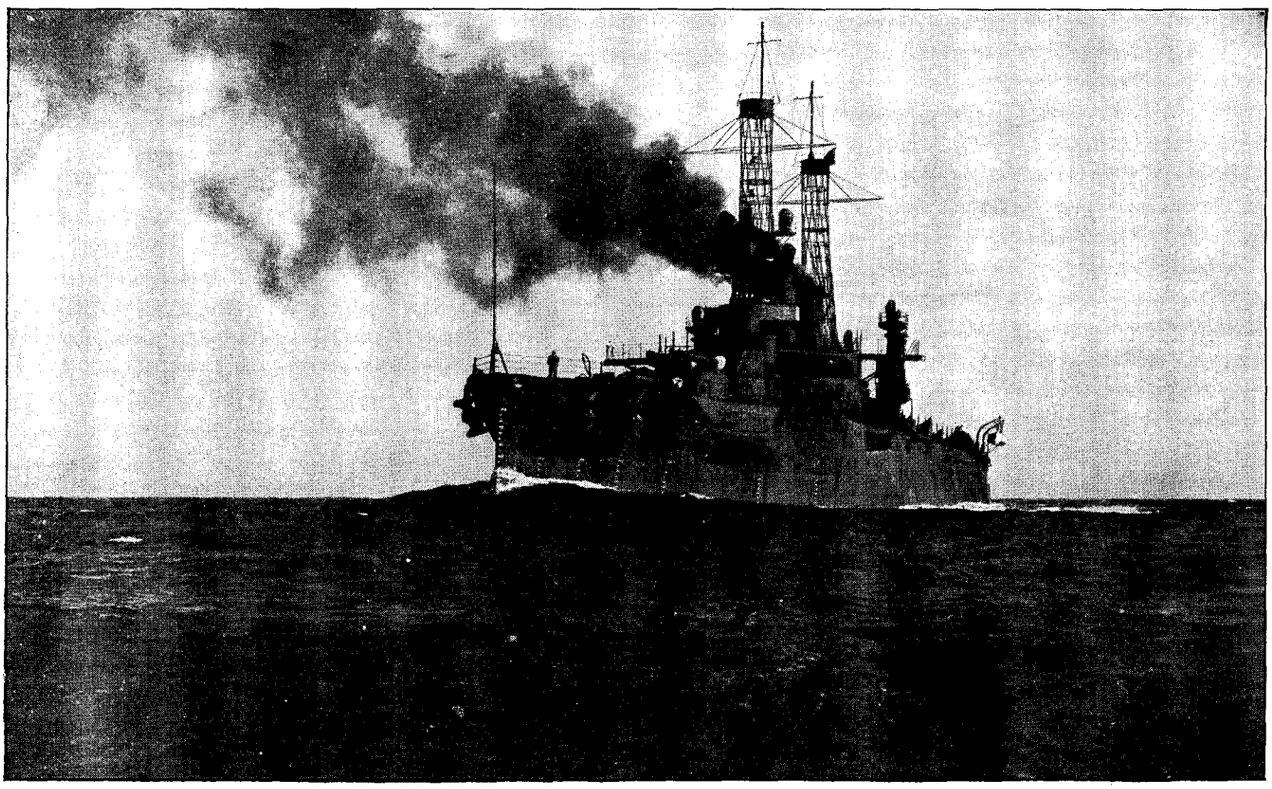

OUR NEW DREADNOUGHT *ARKANSAS*

Which raked an uncharted reef on the way to her speed trial, but went right on and made a speed of 21.9 knots, or more than a knot faster than required, without using her full power. She averaged 21½ knots for five runs, only 20½ being the contract speed.

consumer,' seem to reach the acme of the abuse of monopoly power. If it can not be defeated by the law of the United States, it should be condemned by the public opinion of the civilized world. The offending governments may not be amenable to that power, but their chief agency, the banking interests, without which they would be helpless, may be made so."

Yet, it is pointed out in another editorial, the "restraint" is primarily the action of a Brazilian State, backed by the Brazilian Government.

"The coffee stored here does not belong to a trust or 'combine' but to a government foreign to the United States and is handled for it in accordance with its instructions, nominally for the security of its creditors. The valorization is not a trust operation but a government affair. How far our Government may be entitled to interfere with it may be a question now, but it is unlikely that our courts will entertain a suit in equity against it and order a receivership for the property of a foreign government and direct its sale. It is a diplomatic rather than a judicial affair and the Department of State rather than that of Justice will have to attend to it. The Attorney-General has succeeded in stirring it up in a lively fashion, but it will probably have to be taken out of his hands and the sensibilities of the Latin-American Government will have to be considered in dealing with it."

The New York *Evening Post* likewise doubts the wisdom of Mr. Wickersham's move, but finds a few things to say on his side: "One of them is that when a Government goes into trade and engages, directly or indirectly, in operations on the markets of a foreign State, it thereby inevitably subjects itself to the laws of that State regulating trade and commerce."

Arguing more from the standpoint of Brazil, the New York *Commercial* says that that Government has as much right to regulate prices and output by export taxes and restrictions as we have to regulate commerce by our tariffs on imports. Why should we "try to dictate the trade policy of a friendly nation?" And a similar question occurs to *The Wall Street Journal:*

"The Brazilian coffee junta may not have been a palatable dose for this country to swallow, but neither was the American legislation that inspired it a pleasant dose for Brazil, nor the nitrate dose for Germany. What right have we to kick?"

Such dailies as the Atlanta *Journal*, Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, New York *World*, and Washington *Times*, however, earnestly support our Government in bringing this suit, and hope it will have tangible results, perhaps even to the extent of lowering prices. If not, suggests the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "we could defeat 'valorization' and punish Brazil by raising our own coffee, in Porto Rico and other dependencies." And the Charleston *News and Courier* speaks for the cotton-growers of the South in offering as "the true method of reprisal," our adoption in the cotton market of Brazil's policy in the coffee market.

The suit against the "Coffee Trust," as several papers remind us, is the immediate fruit of the House "money trust" investigation, the New York coffee importer, Mr. Sielcken, who is named as a defendant in the Government's petition, having been the first witness examined. Yet the Springfield *Republican* adds that the question of beginning the suit had been before the Attorney-General "for several months." In his testimony before the House Committee, Mr. Sielcken, in the words of the *Republican* editorial, "insisted that the valorization scheme was necessary to prevent the ruin of the Brazilian coffee-planters and that the National City Bank participated in the loan with the patriotic motive of extending American commercial influence in South America." But the Buffalo *News* thinks very differently; in a statement which perhaps helps to explain why the Pujo committee decided to begin their work by looking into the coffee valorization scheme, it says:

"Testimony shows that great American financiers lent money to Brazil for the distinct purpose of limiting the supply of coffee and thus raising the price, apparently for the sake of the

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growers, but actually for the benefit of the coffee-merchants in the United States. . . . . .

"It is burdensome enough to the public that the trust must affix fancy prices to our home products, but when the money-lenders league with the importers to raise the prices of foreign products the people are certain to get restless under the load."

WHY MEAT COSTS MORE

WITH GENERAL commodity prices 10 per cent. higher than they were a year ago, and with meat costing more in Chicago than it has at any time since the Civil War, the consumer gets little comfort and a liberal variety of explanations from the press. "Universal economic conditions" is a phrase we find in the New York *Journal of Commerce*. "Trade sources of information," concludes the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, after reviewing price conditions, "coldly announce" that "the inexorable law of traffic is in operation." But the New York *American* retorts: "Those who say that the rise in the cost of living is wholly due to natural causes, and that social iniquities, ineptitudes, and maladjustments have nothing to do with it, are a minority so small in number and so weak in mind that they need not be considered by anybody who is not a specialist in mental curiosities."

An interesting explanation of abnormally high meat prices has recently appeared in the newspapers, which traces the rise primarily to the liquor-manufacturers, and secondarily to the breakfast-food habit. Market men in both Chicago and New York tell us that meat has gone up because of a shortage in the cattle-supply. There are 2,400,000 less cattle in the country, and 1,200,000 less sheep than there were a year ago, according to census figures quoted by the New York *Journal of Commerce*. This, say the meat people, is because there is less corn to feed the cattle. Referring to census figures again we learn that in the last decade the population of the United States increased 21 per cent., while the production of cereals increased only 1.7, and the value of cereals rose 80 per cent. Coincident with this rise in value and decrease in quantity of corn, which fell off 4.3 in production from 1899 to 1909, and partly because of it, is a diversion of the corn-crop to other uses than the feeding of cattle. Members of the New York Produce Exchange are quoted in the New York *Times* as pointing out the increased use of corn in the manufacture of distilled and fermented liquors. One of them remarks:

"More corn is being used to-day in the manufacture of distilled and fermented liquors than the entire national corn-crop of twenty years ago."

But Mr. T. M. Gilmore, president of the Model License League, gives figures showing that only about 1½ per cent. of the country's corn-crop is used by liquor-manufacturers, instead of the 60 per cent. estimated by one of the Produce Exchange men interviewed by *The Times*. Another market man says in *The Times* that 15 per cent. of the corn-crop is used for the manufacture of breakfast foods.

While it can hear "the consumer's wail," the Chicago *Farmers and Drovers Journal*, taking into consideration such facts and inferences as those just mentioned, concludes firmly: "It is simply a question of supply and demand; and just now the demand, especially beef demand, is exceeding the supply." Nevertheless, this explanation, which is the one put forward by the meat-packers, is rejected by Representative Edwards (Dem., Ga.), who has introduced a resolution in the House asking for an investigation of high meat prices. He thinks it quite disproved by this statement in a recent report of the Department of Commerce and Labor to the effect that the livestock receipts at the seven principal Western markets "in April were greater than those of any April since 1907," and that the receipts "during the four months of the present year were greater by far than during the same four months of any year during the last decade."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THAT awful silence just now is made by William J. Bryan getting ready to run again.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SO far, neither La Follette nor Cummins has claimed nomination on the first ballot.—*New York World.*

FOUR women will sit in the Chicago Convention as delegates. Present prospects indicate that they may have trouble keeping their hats on straight.—*New York Herald.*

AMONG the instances of unconscious humor must be mentioned President Taft's announcement that he will under no circumstances be a candidate for a third term.—*Kansas City Star.*

REDUCE the capitalization of the coal-trust to an honest basis and thus cut down the coal-bills, says Woodrow Wilson. A scientific plan for burning water.—*Philadelphia North American.*

GOVERNOR HARMON says that he has five times been the candidate of his party and has never been defeated. No wonder Mr. Bryan does not think him a real Democrat.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

AND then comes the gentle-spirited La Follette rubbing it in by saying: "If it wasn't for being personal I'd say I was the only candidate who could carry his own State."—*New York Evening Telegram.*

ABOUT the only good reason we can think of for nominating Col. Robert T. Lincoln is that it would give the Pullman porters an opportunity to get even with the company.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

IF the harvester trust isn't backing T. R., where does he get such a fine reaping, binding, and thrashing equipment?—*Washington Post.*

INVESTIGATED Senators are wise to retire while the whitewash is still fresh and spotless.—*Springfield Republican.*

IF Congress will hold off until after T. R. takes up the reins again, he'll save it the trouble of deciding how to regulate the use of his canal.—*Washington Post.*

THOSE who wonder at the increase of lawlessness in New York need only to give thoughtful contemplation to the fact that there are 11,463 lawyers in New York.—*Kansas City Star.*

MORE than $7,000 has mysteriously disappeared from the army safe at Fort Harrison. Maybe the commanding officer had beefsteak for dinner.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

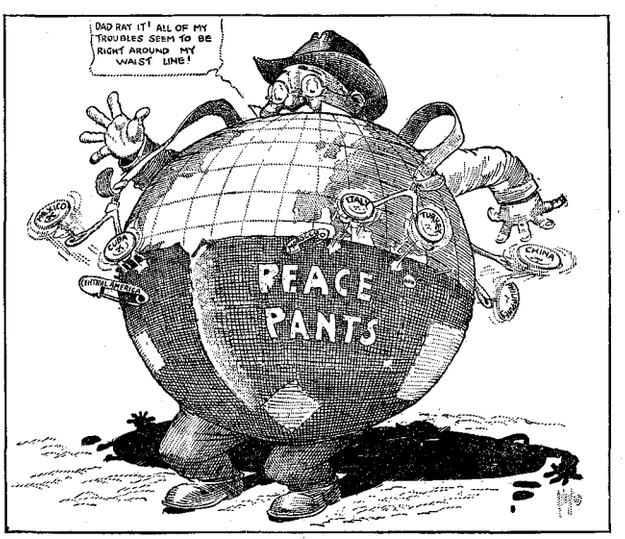
A CONNECTICUT Congressman announces that he is going to quit after this session. A lot of others will quit, the announcement being made by the voters.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WILL Roosevelt bolt? Ask that bright lexicon of Youth, the Dictionary.

Bolt,v. To swallow hurriedly without proper mastication.
To utter hastily; to blurt out.
To dash off unexpectedly.
To move with a spring or sudden bound.
To go to seed prematurely.

Bolt,n. A pin having a permanent head on one end.

Does he suggest a bolt in any of these recorded particulars?—*Harper's Weekly.*



THE GREAT TROUBLE BELT.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE WAR EVERLASTING. —*Klods Hans* (Copenhagen).

HOW ITALY FEELS THE WAR

NO DECIDED RESULT has as yet crowned Italy's seven months' campaign against Turkey in North Africa. The European press perceive even no prospect of the war coming to a speedy conclusion. On reading the Italian papers of the better class, such as the *Corriere della Sera*, of Rome, we find a suggestion that imperialistic frenzy is dying out in public opinion. *Il Popolo Romano* says that even "the bellicose nationalists" are angry with the Italian naval commanders for their failure to "force the Dardanelles and give a decisive blow to Turkey." The *Rivista Popolare* (Rome) declares that "the war continues because Turkey has nothing to lose by it, while Italy has already lost a great deal and is likely to lose a great deal more." The losses of Italy, in money, men, and prestige, are dwelt upon in a cold and businesslike way by the London *Economist*, which presents with approbation the following words of its Italian correspondent:

AUTOLYCUS IN THE ÆGEAN.

SNAPPER-UP OF UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES—"Another whale! Let 'em know in Rome!" —*Punch* (London).

"The most cherished and popularly impressive argument of our Imperialists was that war and conquest would raise the prestige of Italy in the world and increase her political and military power among the great European nations. This hope is now confronted with the brutal evidence of facts, which show that 100,000 Italian soldiers, well equipped, well drilled, personally brave, and enduring more than was anticipated, have not succeeded in seven months of strenuous exertions and almost daily fighting in crushing the resistance of an irregular army of semibarbarian, ill-fed, and ill-supplied Arabs, commanded by a handful of Turkish officers. Nature, no doubt, is the most fearful enemy which a European army has to face in an African desert. But the natural difficulties of the conquest of the Tripolitania and Cyrenaica ought to have been foreseen and duly considered by the Italian Government. It has therefore no excuse for the many serious blunders committed in the preparation of this long-matured, tho suddenly launched enterprise. It had lately become a commonplace in the fluent dissertations of our military experts that a standing army of 250,000 men was the reasonable minimum required to guarantee the defense of the country in time of peace. This minimum of territorial forces must now be curtailed fully by the 100,000 soldiers engaged on the African coast, for the class of *reservists* born in 1889, which is now most unwillingly under the colors, is scarcely sufficient to replenish the large gaps made in the fighting-lines by death, wounds, and tropical diseases."

At the same time things are practically at a standstill in Tripoli and Cyrenaica and the Italians are trembling for fear the neutral states of Europe will bring upon them the humiliation of an intervention, which really would be a godsend to Italy as well as to Europe in general. On this point *The Economist* speaks as follows:

"It is now too late in the season to permit of a European army marching into the desert, and the advance must therefore be deferred till next autumn. The seacoast is far from being fully occupied by the Italian troops. The Arabo-Turkish Army is in possession of many ports, accessible to small craft, but not to men of war, and the powerful Italian Navy therefore finds it impossible to stop the trade in contraband. The military deadlock in Tripoli has induced the Italian Government to run the risks of transferring the seat of war from land to sea, and to attempt a decisive blow at a more central and sensitive part of the Turkish Empire. It may be seriously questioned whether the attack upon the Dardanelles and the naval action in the Ægean Sea will have the desired result of hastening the surrender of Turkey and the conclusion of peace, securing to Italy the 'full and entire sovereignty' over Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. It is obviously possible that the damage caused by the war to the commercial and financial interests of neutral Europe may at last provoke a combine of the principal Powers to enforce an armistice upon both belligerents, and to place the ultimate decision of terms in the hands of an International Conference. This solution frightens the Italian Imperialists, who would consider it an intolerable national shame to be checked in their warlike folly, but it would greatly benefit the civilized world at large and the Italian people in particular."

Meanwhile the Italian money market has been ruined by the

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war, declares *The Economist*, from which we quote the following remarkable statements:

"A great depression prevails in Italian trade. The bourses have lately been struck with a fit of panic. A clear symptom of this is the collapse in the 3½ consols, which stood at 103 lire in September, 1911, and have now fallen to 93. The issue of 250 million lire of treasury bills at a rate of 4 per cent., redeemable at par in from one to five years, has no doubt exercised a bad influence on the price of consols. This new issue is officially intended to provide for the emergencies of the state railways; it is, however, more than probable that, but for the war, which has drained away the treasury surpluses, no issue would have been rendered necessary at a moment so unfavorable for public credit. The commission which has been paid to the bankers is kept secret, but it is surmised that it increases the avowed rate of interest by a rather important fraction."

Grain in Italy has reached famine prices. To quote further:

"The imports from Russia have stopt, and new rises in the prices are foreseen. In the spring of 1898, when wheat had scarcely reached the present level of prices, the Government was constrained, under the pressure of large popular troubles, to

GOOD NEWS.

ITALIAN GENERAL—"Congratulations, comrades! The newspapers of Rome tell me that you have won a great victory here in Tripoli." —*Rire* (Paris).

suspend the duty, which is now, as it was then, at the rate of 7.50 lire per 100 kilos of imported wheat. The same Government, which for years has constantly put forward fine financial scruples in order indefinitely to delay a moderate reduction of the hideous tax on bread, has squandered, and will squander in a few more months of war, a tremendous sum, the yearly interest on which will forever absorb or exceed the entire average revenue from the wheat duty."

The Italians themselves are by no means blind to the disastrous consequences of the African war, and even an Italian general, who knows what war in Tripoli means and is styled "the hero of Bengazi," inveighs strongly against "the blunder," "the obvious folly" of an advance into the interior. General Ameglio writes in an open letter addrest to a brother officer, the Commandant Limo, and published in the Italian press, giving five reasons against any attempt to seize upon African territory:

"1. Because there is no clearly defined object in such a conquest.

"2. Because we are merely becoming the laughing-stock of the Turks.

"3. Because the difficulties of a successful campaign are in Africa many in number and serious in character.

"4. Because humanity forbids us to sacrifice the lives of our soldiers in attacking a population which represents neither the political nor religious center of Islam.

"5. Because of the heavy financial expense we are incurring by this enterprise."

The Italian reverses, however, have not been so severe as they are sometimes represented to be in the Turkish journals, which chronicled, for instance, the sinking of the *Re Umberto* off Tripoli on May 2. We hear from Mr. Gentile, Vice-Consul of Italy in New York, that the report of this loss is "absolutely false."

TRAINING MOTHERS IN FRANCE

PUERICULTURE, the science of rearing children, is taken very seriously in France, where the Government is making every effort for "conservation," not only of trees, waterfalls, and coal, but babies. The French Minister of Labor, in a report of the vital statistics of France for 1911, says the number of deaths was 34,869 more than total births, thus indicating a continued unfavorable situation of France as compared with that of growing nations, so "puericulture" is a matter of public concern. One "admirable law," says the Paris *Temps*, "places under the protection of the public authority all children under two years of age whom their mothers can not raise." Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that a man's education should begin a hundred years before he is born, and the French puericulturists are wide awake to the fact that they must begin the rearing of the child with the care of its mother. There are not only government nurseries, and *pouponnières* (homes for babes and sucklings), but also homes of rest, where women may gather strength for childbirth. The interesting article we quote gives Dr. Mariel Labbé's views on this matter. Dr. Labbé is one of the most eminent of living French physicians. He is a voluminous writer, was formerly professor in the famous Medical School of Nantes, and is an authority on alimentation. He describes with enthusiasm all that France is doing for the safeguarding of her rising generation, and says:

"Our infant-aid organizations, our infant shelters, our crêches, our maternity hospitals, our *pouponnières*, have been for some years on the increase in Paris and in the provinces. Some of them are under the patronage of the municipal authorities or the charity commissioners, and some are institutions of private benevolence, but they all struggle to avert the perils to which the first years of life are in so many cases exposed."

He cites one example of a *pouponnière* which he considers to be a model of organization:

"It sets an example to the whole world, this institution at Porchefontaine. Two good women, Mrs. Manuel and Mrs. Charpentier, founded it to furnish poor mothers the means of raising their children. . . . The methods pursued improve year by year. Some mothers help to nourish motherless babes, while others who are unable to provide for the needs of their own children are supplied free with milk from goats or cows carefully bred in the *pouponnière*. The mothers are strictly watched and instructed, and in order to occupy their leisure profitably they are encouraged to take a theoretical and practical course of study on the management of a household."

The girls of France are to be taught in the schools their coming duties in the home, for the production of a numerous and healthy population for France depends upon the mothers, whose offspring, "the hope of France, should be endowed with strength and vigor from their very birth," proceeds the Doctor. Fathers also must acknowledge their paternity, and the law of France can compel them to support and rear their children, legitimate or not. Of the training of mothers in the French public schools Dr. Labbé says:

"Women ought to be taught their duty as possible mothers and wives. This is the reason why the boards of instruction have included domestic science in their program, and a course in puericulture is soon to be added. Thus, on entering the district school little girls will learn all that is indispensable not only in managing a house, but also in raising a child."

He recommends the *pouponnière* as the best model for schools and colleges to follow, and we read:

"In order to give professors of puericulture a training at once theoretical and practical, we must still look to the *pouponnière* at Porchefontaine as a flawless model. This establishment has been amalgamated with the University of Paris under the name, 'The Institute of Puericulture.' Already the professors in our high schools, the hospital nurses of the Charities Commission, even foreigners of many nationalities, eagerly seek an oppor-

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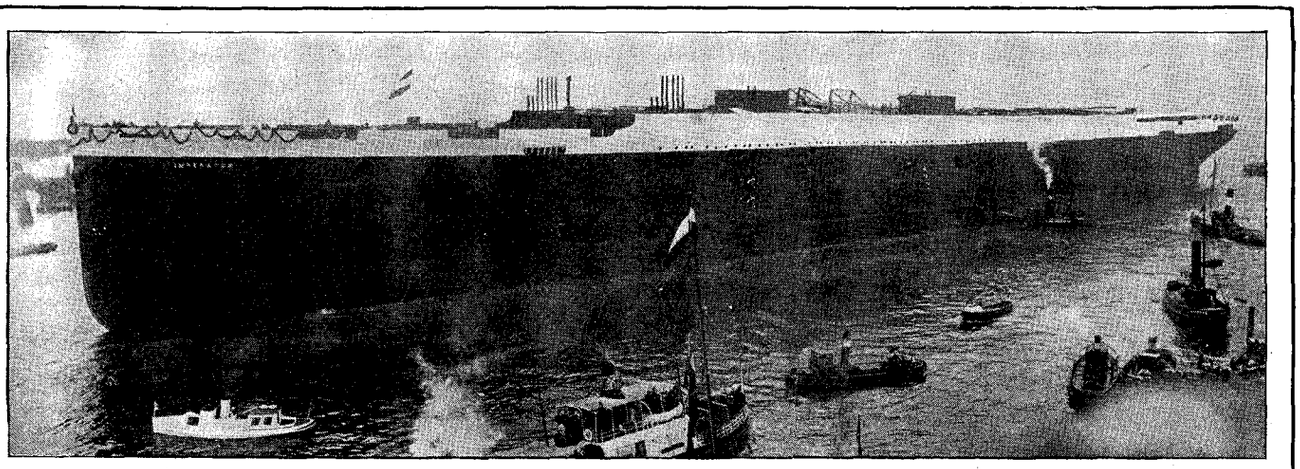

THE ENORMOUS HULL OF THE *IMPERATOR*, 900 FEET LONG, JUST AFTER LAUNCHING.

tunity of taking a course at Porchefontaine. Accommodation can with difficulty be provided for them, but this is to be remedied. As soon as the new wing for a lecture-room has been completed, the Institute of Puericulture, enlarged and perfected, will cast a light not only over France, but over the whole world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAKING THE HUGEST SHIP THE SAFEST

A CHORUS of exultation rises from the German press over the launching of the huge new passenger-steamer of the Hamburg-American line at Hamburg. All the city joined in the festal occasion and flags fluttered throughout every main thoroughfare on the banks of the Elbe. The Hamburg correspondent of the *Pester Lloyd* gives a vivid account of the scene when the Kaiser touched a button, releasing the ship and breaking a bottle of champagne on the bow of the huge vessel, and exclaimed: "I baptize thee by the name of *Imperator!*" The building of this sea monster was begun on the 18th of June, 1910, and it was launched on the 24th of May, 1912, amid proud rejoicings. Yet, says this correspondent, people could not help thinking of the fate of the *Titanic*, and this made the event not altogether relieved from gloom. The *Imperator*, however, he tells us, has features in its construction which promise to safeguard it from such catastrophes as that which befell the English ship. To quote his words:

HOW THE BOW IS WHITTLED AWAY FOR SPEED.

"In spite of the general feeling of exhilaration, a dark shadow seemed to be cast over the festivities. Horror at the fearful *Titanic* disaster, which cost 1,600 lives, sent a shudder through every heart, and men looked forward with some fear and foreboding to the maiden voyage of this German ship, 5,000 tons larger than the ill-fated White Star liner. Yet it is a great and majestic piece of shipbuilding, a marvel of technical skill and engineering, built without regard to cost out of the best material and in the most scientific style. But of course people will say, Was it not said of the *Titanic* that she was unsinkable? Yet in two and a half hours after her collision with the iceberg she sank miles down to the ocean floor, burying there unnumbered millions of treasure beyond all hope of recovery. It was not possible to banish the shadow of gloom from the festal joy of the occasion, but nothing could altogether dampen the cheerfulness of the day. Men came to the conclusion that accidents have their causes, and this was certainly true in the case of the *Titanic* catastrophe, as is laid bare by the investigations being made both in London and Washington. We will not dwell upon this point, but pass it by with a mere allusion. It gives confidence to every one to see that Kaiser William had provided that the most advanced measures be taken, and the most reliable devices used, to insure the strength and safety of the ship, and showed his confidence in its builders by baptizing it himself. Even the most frightful accident at sea can not disprove or shake the authority of the ancient saying: 'Men must needs put to sea in ships.'"

The writer proceeds to go into details of the vessel's tonnage and dimensions and to compare them with the size and equipment of the *Titanic*, as follows:

"The double bottom of the *Imperator* is 234 meters long and 26 meters deep. There is a steel compartment above the keel in which a man can stand upright. It is strengthened with 550 huge ribs, and has a capacity of about 9,000,000 gallons of water. The bulkheads form the mightiest protection the *Imperator* has against the shock of a collision. While in the *Titanic*, as we learn, the bulkheads scarcely reached to the water-line, in the *Imperator* they are 17 meters deep and extend upward to the second deck, that is, far above the water-line of a laden ship. The bulkheads are of an extraordinary weight amidships, and what is called the collision-bulkhead extends upward to the first deck and all can be closed automatically from the bridge. This makes it practically impossible for the water to enter the hold. In these bulkheads there are 36 watertight doors, under the water-line, which can be closed in a few seconds from the bridge. During the night, or in thick weather, or in the neighborhood of icebergs, the Hamburg-American Line always keep the bulkheads closed, while it has transpired that the *Titanic*, in spite of warnings, traveled at full speed with bulkheads open. The water was thus enabled to enter the hold and to sink the gigantic vessel in a very brief time."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* confirms the above description and gives additional details:

"The *Imperator* is the largest ship in the world. It has a capacity of 50,000 tons, which is more than double that of the two hitherto largest liners of the Hamburg-American Line, the *Amerika* and the *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, a length of 276 meters, a beam of 30 meters, and a depth of over 19 meters. It can accommodate 4,000 passengers and a crew of 1,200. The

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cabin room is, in comparison with the previous provision on German ships, of unusual dimensions. There will be a swimming-bath, 20 meters long and 12½ meters wide, a winter garden, a gymnasium, lifts, and shops. The ship will be the first of the mercantile marine to carry a rotary compass, responding not to magnetism but to the earth's rotation. The watertight compartments are built to a height of 17 meters, reaching to the 'second deck.' There will be wireless telegraphy, a staff of three operators, and boat accommodation, it is claimed, for every person on board. The *Imperator* is expected to make her maiden trip in the spring of 1913."

The special pride which Germany in general and Hamburg in particular feel in the *Imperator*—which, by the way, is to be part of Germany's naval reserve—is thus emphatically exprest in the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

"The existence of the *Imperator* fills with natural pride not only the Hamburg-American Company which owns her, not only the Vulcan-Werft firm that built her—but the ship is above all things a sign and symbol of German preeminence, a fresh reminder of Germany's rising power in the world of trade and commerce. We feel a double satisfaction in thinking that Hamburg has been enabled to make this reminder felt."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRANCO-BRITISH ALLIANCE PROPOSED

THE RISING naval and military power of Germany is alarming the French as well as the English mind. The leading English Conservative papers are accusing the Liberal Ministry of neglecting to safeguard the liberties of their country by raising a sufficient army and building a greater fleet. The London *Morning Post* has a long article on this subject advocating an out-and-out alliance with France, a defensive and offensive league, which will enable either country with the aid of the other to stand up against "the bully of the North Sea." We epitomize the article of this organ of the House of Lords as follows:

It is desirable that England's relations with France be clearly defined. No party to an *entente* can act with decision and finality in a crisis unless the relations of the nations concerned be positively determined. We are therefore perfectly in accord with those who demand a close alliance between our country and the French Republic. If the two countries were resolved to act in concert in the case of certain eventualities, the peace and safety of Europe would be assured.

The eventualities dreaded are plainly specified by the Germanophobe London *Spectator*, which agrees with some of Mr. Asquith's views, but does not applaud his halting policy in the matter of increased armaments, and in the course of a striking article we read:

"A formal alliance based on a properly drawn treaty would be far safer and far less entangling, and, therefore, would leave this country far more real freedom, than the present vague understanding with our neighbors. . . . . .

"We can not allow France to be overwhelmed by Germany. There is the essential fact. If Germany were to make war on France, and were by any chance to be successful in that war, France as a Power would, for the next fifty years at any rate, be wiped off the map of Europe. . . . . .

"But if France were overwhelmed, and the balance of power on the Continent destroyed, the situation for this country would be intolerable. It is impossible for any one possest of the slightest degree of political imagination to contemplate a victorious Germany, a Germany gorged with new territories at home and abroad, with a triumphant army and in possession of the whole French fleet, without the utmost alarm. To say that Germany would be the dictator of Europe is not a piece of cheap rhetoric, but a deadly reality. Our turn must come next. . . . If France, then, becomes involved in a war with Germany, we must stand by her side, as was realized so clearly by the present Government last August, and would have been realized by the people as a whole the moment the matter was explained to them by any competent authority.

"The plain meaning of all this is that, whether we have an alliance with France or not, we are face to face with the consequences of a defensive alliance of the most rigorous kind. At present we have all the disadvantages of a strict alliance and none of its advantages."

The French papers make certain gracefully polite remarks on this subject or remain silent. The *Petit Parisien* declares evasively that this is not the first time such a proposal has been made, but thinks that its mention now shows that European politics are taking a new turn, and it adds:

"It seems to us that the French press ought not for a moment to partake in this discussion. It will be time to speak when the current of opinion across the Channel has manifested definite and active expression."

The great leading organ of Parisian opinion, the *Temps*, remarks guardedly that it is better not to discuss the question until it is known what kind of an army England is going to have. Mr. Gabriel Hanotaux, the eminent historian who lately visited this hemisphere, writes in the *Figaro* (Paris) kindly but cautiously:

FRANCE—"Down, Leo, down! Remember, I am your protector." —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"An English alliance! Who does not feel the force, the immense attractiveness of this prospect, so suddenly opened before us. The influence, the weight, the value of such a support as is offered to us here actually overwhelms me. But, on the other hand, how can we close our eyes to certain dangerous consequences? It would be an alliance which implied more than amiable proposals and smiles of kindliness, and would go to the root of things, and culminate in facts and actions. Such an alliance would be something definite and positive to take the place of that obscure and deceptive *entente* which at present exists. Yet who could resist the enticing proposition? Who, however, does not feel that we must regard it as we do a printer's proof offered us to be corrected, or with the same hesitancy as that with which we accept the statements of a two-column article struck off on the spur of the moment!"

Mr. Hanotaux treats the proposal as mere compliment, saying:

"Let us be content to take at their true value the signs of cordiality manifested by a friendly English newspaper. As to France's answer to the offer we need not be reminded of the fact that the proceedings of a great country can not be conducted with too much deliberation, reflection, and prudence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENTIFIC EAVESDROPPING

THE PRACTICAL POSSIBILITIES of the dictograph have become pretty well known since William J. Burns used it in his detective work. It is positively unsafe for anybody to say anything anywhere now unless he is perfectly willing to have a stenographer take it down. No dictograph evidence has yet appeared in suits for damages for broken hearts, but it may be well for proposing swains to first have a look around to see if the little tell-tale machine is under the sofa. Your conversation with your banker or your lawyer, your dicker for a horse or a cow with your neighbor—all must be couched in diplomatic language, for an unseen interviewer may be taking down your every word. As Edward Lyell Fox tells us in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, June), the dime-novelist who first wrote "Hist! The very walls have ears!" wrote better than he knew.

The dictograph, Mr. Fox says, has in the last six months revolutionized criminal detection. He writes:

"In walls, under sofa and chair, in chandelier, behind a desk, beside a window, it has hidden—the unseen listener to secret conversations. The secrets of prison cells have been tapped, hotel rooms and offices have given up incriminating conversation. To representatives of the law it has proclaimed loudly the whispered words of cunning malefactors. It has figured sensationally in the undoing of dynamiters, legislative bribetakers, grafters high and crooks low, across the continent. It eavesdropped in McManigal's cell in the Columbus, Ohio, bribery case, in the Lorimer case, in the office of the Iron Workers' Union at Indianapolis, in Gary, Ind., in—who knows? Always listening where we know not, it promises more and more sensational disclosures, more confessions — an 'automatic third degree.'"

An interview with K. M. Turner, the inventor of the device, is thus described and reported by Mr. Fox:

"For a time Mr. Turner generalized in scientific theories applied to his invention. This over, he confest the invention of the acousticon and the interior telephone, as well as the dictograph. And as abruptly he asked:

"'Have you been dictographed?'

"On general principles, I said 'No,' whereupon he asked me to stand in the most remote corner of the room and whisper, 'Do you hear me?' This I did, pitching my voice so low that Turner himself couldn't have heard me. Imagine my surprize, then, when, an instant later, there issued from a small wooden box beside his desk a distinct, full-toned voice that said:

"'Yes! Of course I hear you.'

"I moved toward the box, and stood close against it. In a moment the invisible voice reported that a queer rustling sound had been heard. Mr. Turner said it was the motion of my clothes caused by breathing. I wondered if that infernal ear, with its electric-charged wires leading to some man in another part of the building, could hear my heart beat.

Courtesy of "Popular Electricity," Chicago.

DETECTING THE DESIGNS OF VESUVIUS.

Prof. Frank Perret, the American scientist, listening by dictograph to the volcano's rumblings. Like all dictograph victims, it is safe to say Vesuvius is unaware of the eavesdropping.

"'That!' suddenly remarked Turner, with a wave of his hand, 'is the dictograph for the business man!'

"And, rising, he dissected it verbally for me. The 'commercial dictograph' consists principally of the transmitting-disk or sound-collector, which is the same as that of the 'criminal dictograph,' and an orifice which talks back the answer of the person at the 'other end of the wire.' In the box are half a dozen pegs which may be depress to put the user in touch with as many instruments in adjoining offices. In fact, it is a wonderfully simplified form of the interior telephone. Only there is no 'leaking' switchboard, and no bother of taking down receivers from hooks. All you do is to sit in your office, talk and listen to the answers that, full-toned, come throbbing from the box. Thus you can dictate to a stenographer in an adjoining room, and hold a business conference with several other rooms simultaneously.

"'Corporations will have the meeting-rooms fitted with dictograph ears,' remarked Turner when we were seated. 'It is applicable to all lines of business and professions.' Then he told me how an officer of a corporation wanted to know the secrets of a room which had solid walls and no furniture except a desk in the center. Over the desk hung a chandelier, and at the base of the chandelier was a metal ball. In this was rigged a dictograph sound-collector—the unseen ear. And a noted banker, he told me, has the instrument hidden in a clock on his desk. If he wants the conversation of a caller recorded he presses a button under the rug, with his foot, to notify a stenographer in the next room. She, pad and pencil in hand, sits beside her dictograph and writes.

"Let us dwell momentarily now upon the 'detective dictograph.' Last year, William J. Burns was regarded as the flesh-and-blood unification of Sherlock Holmes and M. Lecoq, with an Arséne Lupin daredeviltry. That was before it became known that he used the dictograph. This with all respect to Burns's acumen as a detective, for he knew enough to make use of the latest that science had devised for catching criminals. Burns was the first American to see the immense possibilities of the instrument in detective work. He is so enamored with it that he always carries one in his pocket. Fictional detectives carry automatics and handcuffs. Burns carries a dictograph.

"Let us see what this instrument is. Turning it over in our hand, we estimate that it weighs a half-pound. If we put it in a little leather case, it looks like a small pocket kodak. Regarding its mechanics, there is a sound-collector or transmitter, a receiving-disk, a couple of small dry batteries, and a double length of black silk-covered wire. The sound-collector is a disk of black hard rubber, weighing a few ounces. It is about three inches across, and an inch thick. There is a metal eye by which it may be hung on a nail behind a desk or a picture. The wires are inserted at the lower end of the disk. To the receiving-disk which the eavesdropper holds to his ear the wires are connected at their terminus. Necessary current is provided by the dry batteries. Unlike the 'commercial dictograph,' no provision for a chat between two persons is made. An eavesdropper

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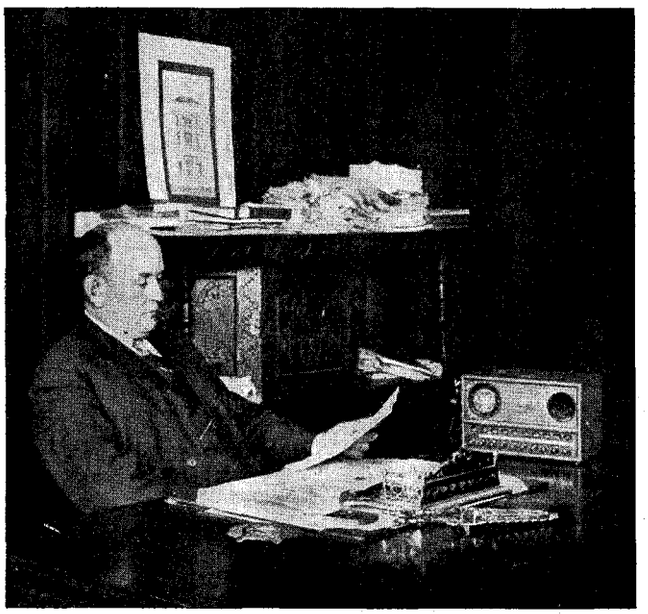
doesn't want to talk back to the person whose conversation he is overhearing."

This sounds simple, yet the construction of the mechanical ear, we are told, is most intricate. On the outer extremity of the sound-collecting disk is a series of oblong, semicircular openings. Inside there is a cone, the point of which is an electrode, and which reaches the center of the disk. The sound-



K. M. TURNER, INVENTOR OF THE DICTOGRAPH,
Dictating through his device to a stenographer upstairs.

vibrations, striking the bottom of the cone, climb a circular mountain, so to speak, and become focused at the peak. The action suggests a burning glass. The disk gathers the vibrations within a circle about nine and a half inches in circumference, and transforms them into electrical impulses to be sent over a wire. To quote further:

"Not until a year ago did the first published notice of the dictograph come. Then it was in connection with the Illinois shop-grafting case. Burns had such success with the metal ear in running down the grafters that he tried it on the McNamara dynamiters. He's been trying it on people ever since. Last summer the ear overheard the legislative grafters at Columbus, Ohio. The incident disgusted these higher crooks exceedingly. Not so the honest population of the city. They held a dictograph celebration. To-day, you can buy dictograph cocktails at Columbus. What better proof of its popularity could be given? Moreover, the Ohio Supreme Court upheld the dictograph as a legal evidence-getter.

"The surprizing part about it all is that despite the publicity, the more it is used the more effective it becomes. Most people scoff at it until they have been sent to jail by its agency. Even then, many of them are inclined to doubt. You can not get around the fact that men must talk, and the dictograph must listen. They can not see it; they can not find it. . . . . .

"I recall an instance that Mr. Turner told me. Two Italian crooks were placed in the cell of a Pennsylvania jail. In the cell was a dictograph, and some distance away, waiting for the electric current to carry their conversation to him over the wires, sat an operator. For five days, fearing that they would be overheard, the Italians kept silent. On the sixth day they could endure it no longer, and broke into speech. And the metal eavesdropper heard every word."

FRUITS TO KILL BACTERIA

THAT HIGHLY FLAVORED FRUITS may act as beneficial antiseptics within the body is suggested by Thomas T. Kerl, in *Better Fruit* (Hood River, Ore). Mr. Kerl believes that the functions of all chemical compounds of the alcohol group are bactericidal, and that the craving for them is a natural one, tho it may result in harmful addiction to alcoholic liquors. Fruit flavors, he reminds us, are from a chemical standpoint called esters, and are alcohols and acids in chemical combination. These substances enter the blood and are slowly oxidized by the oxygen brought from the air by the red corpuscles of the blood. The first product of the oxidation of an alcohol is an aldehyde, the second product is an acid, and the final breaking-down of the acid results in carbon dioxid and water, which is thrown off by the lungs, skin, and kidneys. Alcohols and acids, he adds, are antibacterial substances, and the aldehydes are quite destructive to all bacteria. Therefore:

"Do the fruit flavors not serve the purpose of immunizing us against diseases due to bacterial infection? Does the body not need the flavors of fruits and vegetables for its proper functioning? Why do all people crave highly flavored fruits? An apple without flavor is quickly discarded. Is not the universal craving for alcohol a natural appetite? If the natural appetite for flavors is not satisfied, resort is had to artificially prepared alcohols. Do not the hard drinkers, Scotch, Swedes, Russians, live in climates where few fruits are produced or consumed, or the fruits grown are low in flavor?

"It may be thought that the above suggestions do not accord with the well-known fact that consumers of alcoholic liquors, instead of being immune, are peculiarly prone to diseases. The body elaborates carbolic acid in minute quantities—probably as an antibacterial substance, but no one would think of consuming carbolic acid to ward off diseases. Sulfuric acid and anilin are both poisons, but if chemically combined to form sulfanilic acid, large quantities may be taken without injury. May this not be the case with esters? Their use in minute quantities, as they occur in fruits, is beneficial, but the use of their constituent parts is harmful. The localization of chemical substances in the body, such as the oxidation products of alcohol, is attended with great difficulties, but there can be no question about the importance of the appearance of chemical substances at the right place in the body. Amyl alcohol is much more poisonous than common alcohol, but when

Courtesy of "Popular Electricity," Chicago.

AN EAVESDROPPING CLOCK.

Conversation is transmitted to an adjoining room, unknown to the visitor, through a diaphragm deftly concealed in the innocent-looking clock on the desk.

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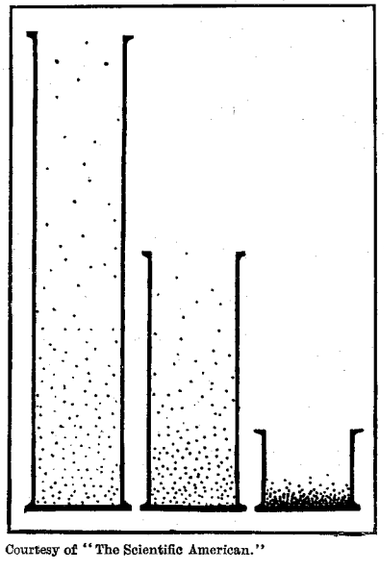
it is elaborated in the body out of fruit flavors, it probably serves some useful purpose. Does the true remedy for alcoholism not lie, in part, at least, in the moderate consumption of fruits? Has any one ever seen a heavy beer-drinker who was also a free user of fruit? The use of alcoholic liquors is, in part, psychological, and, in part, physiological."

ELECTRICITY OF THE BRAIN

THE PEDAGOG of the future will have to be something of an electrician, asserted Dr. W. Deane Butcher, in the course of a striking address at the Roentgen Society of London. The analogy between a nervous and an electrical system has been remarked before, but seldom prest home to such an extent as by Dr. Butcher. The ordinary physical forces which we call vital, the forces of osmotic pressure, of diffusion, and the like, he said, are capable of producing electric tension or potential. To quote an abstract of the address from *The Electrical Review* (London, May 17):

"An electrical current of action accompanied every contraction of the heart and every motion of the brain, and the shock of a brain that was angry would be felt, if our senses were keen enough, exactly as a shock of electricity. Even the picture of a nerve-cell, as he pointed out by means of Prof. Ramon y Cajal's remarkable drawings, possest a likeness to the ordinary galvanic cell. The nucleus was insulated from the surrounding protoplasm, and the protoplasm was itself enfolded in a second insulating sheath, which was continued along the nerve-trunk, and gave it all the appearance of an electric cable. Just as in the early experiments on electricity, observers joined hands in order to conduct the electric shock from one to another, so did these cells join hands to conduct the currents of sensation and motion. And did not the diagram of a synopsis—the junction between two adjacent dendrons or afferent processes of a nerve-cell—remind them of the coherer, with its varying resistance, as used in wireless telegraphy? Every thought, breath, muscular contraction, and beat of the heart sent streams of electrons pulsing through the body by way of the branching electric cables. A living galvanic cell consisted essentially of a colloidal solution contained in a semipermeable membrane, and in order that it might work properly, it must be kept immersed in an electrolytic solution to a constant degree of concentration. The solution, in the shape of lymph and blood, was so constant in its composition and unvarying in its concentration that it might be called nature's electrolyte. Dr. Butcher proceeded to show how the hypothesis of the brain as an electrical organ would affect education, particularly in the direction of cultivating the power of attention, and of acquiring habit. What was the mechanism of habit? A certain spot in the brain cortex was excited in some way, the excitation spreading along a devious and zigzag path to another spot in the brain cortex, and this passage of mental and nervous stimulus evidently diminished the electrical resistance from nerve-cell to nerve-cell of the intervening path. Therefore, a similar excitation made subsequently would be most likely to travel along the same course, just as in a lightning discharge from a cloud the ionization of the intervening atmosphere caused the zigzags of the reverberating discharges to follow that path for preference."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

IF WE COULD SEE MOLECULES

They might look like this. Some swarm closely, some not. This diagram represents equal numbers of molecules of hydrogen, helium, and oxygen spread over columns of different height.

BOY AND GIRL MATHEMATICIANS—The mathematical ability of boys, as compared with that of girls, is treated in a monograph just issued by the United States Bureau of Education, entitled "Mathematics in the Public and Private Secondary Schools of the United States." The results are thus stated:

"It seems to be the general opinion that the average boy shows more ability in mathematics than the average girl, but also that he does not work so faithfully. In a mixt class this greater ability of the boy and the greater faithfulness of the girl react most advantageously on each other.

"Another fact that is noted is this: In elementary algebra the girl does as good work as the boy; in geometry, not nearly so good. In advanced algebra and trigonometry, the boy shows an ability which is far ahead of the girl. Yet we are free to confess that his greater natural ability is often outclassed by the steady, patient endeavor of the girl. Perhaps it would be safer to say that the girl does not show as great an ability as the boy, even tho she may have it.

"In regard to the relative tendency of boys and girls to choose elective courses in mathematics, the answers to a *questionnaire* indicate that boys are much more inclined to elect such courses than girls are."

REALITY OF MOLECULES

THOSE "ULTIMATE PARTICLES" that were once only abstract conceptions of the old Greek philosophers have become very real under the revealing hand of the modern physical experimenter. They are no longer "ultimate," for long ago the chemist split them up into atoms and still more recently his brother, the physicist, has cracked these into still tinier bits, which he calls electrons. Large as the molecules are, however, compared with these electric "chips," the human eye has never seen them, even with the modern methods of "ultra"-microscopy. Their reality appears to us, says Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, May 25), much as distant wave-motion at sea, itself invisible to the naked eye, may be revealed by the movement of a far-off ship. We can not see molecules, but we can see particles tiny enough to be affected by contact with them. Professor Milliken, as has been told in these columns, has even counted electrons by watching their influence on the electric charge of a floating oil-drop. Professor Perrin, a French experimenter, investigates molecules by the effects of their impact on tiny particles in fluids—the so-called "Brownian movement." Says Dr. Gradenwitz:

"If some heavy object, of spherical shape, say, be dropt in a liquid, it will fall down to the bottom with a velocity which will be the smaller, the less the diameter of the sphere. If, however, a liquid with minute particles floating therein be examined under the microscope, these particles will be found not to fall or rise, but to perform an unceasing motion of seemingly irregular character. If the particles be numerous, they look like swarms of animated points, flitting about and dancing to and fro in ceaseless motion. This is what is called Brownian motion and on this phenomenon Professor Perrin's work is based.

"According to Perrin, each particle behaves like an enormous molecule, so that the system of suspended particles, like a true solution, must obey the laws of gases.

"It is a fact of common knowledge that mountain air is rarer than that at sea level, and that, generally speaking, a column of air or gas is comprest under its own weight, so that its density gradually becomes less with increasing height. The law which connects the density of a particular portion of gas with its level above some selected zero level may be stated in the following form: 'As the distance above the datum level increases in arithmetic progression, the density decreases in geometric progression.' Thus in air at ordinary temperature the density is found to decrease by one-half, with any rise of 6 kilometers (3.7 miles). However, the rise producing a given rarefaction varies according to the nature of the gas. In an oxygen atmosphere at 0 deg. Cent., the density thus decreases by half for each rise of 5 kilometers (3 miles), whereas in an atmosphere of hydrogen, a gas having molecules 16 times lighter, a rise 16 times

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higher would be required to obtain the same fall in density; in fact, this rise varies inversely as the molecular weight. If then Perrin's hypothesis be true, an emulsion, that is, a liquid containing minute solid particles, will behave like a miniature atmosphere in which the height of the Alps would correspond to a few thousandths of a millimeter. More accurately speaking, it will be an atmosphere with enormous molecules and an enormously rapid falling-off in density.

"The truth of this theory has been confirmed by observations on a number of emulsions with one of which the decrease in density by half was found to correspond to a rise of five-hundredths of a millimeter. Tho each of these particles in Brownian movement has a diameter of only a few thousandths of a millimeter, it weighs one hundred million times more than a molecule of oxygen, and as this particle, by numbering those contained in a given mass, can be accurately weighed, the weight of the oxygen molecule itself is found with great accuracy.

"Each of the emulsions investigated by Perrin gives the same figure; and as this practically coincides with that resulting from the kinetic theory of gases, his theory is incidentally confirmed in a most striking manner. The weight of the hydrogen atom (or half the weight of a molecule of hydrogen) would thus be 1.47/1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gram."

LONG-DISTANCE GAS TRANSMISSION

THE USE OF natural gas has made the residents of some of our States familiar with the transmission of gas to distant points under high pressure. The system is not so often applied to manufactured gas, but is perfectly practicable, and may solve the gas problem for small towns not able to build gas-plants of their own. Or plants may be built near sources of cheap coal to save transportation. In Germany, we are told by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 14), the supply of several distant localities from a single gas-works has been carried out successfully for eight years. Says this paper:

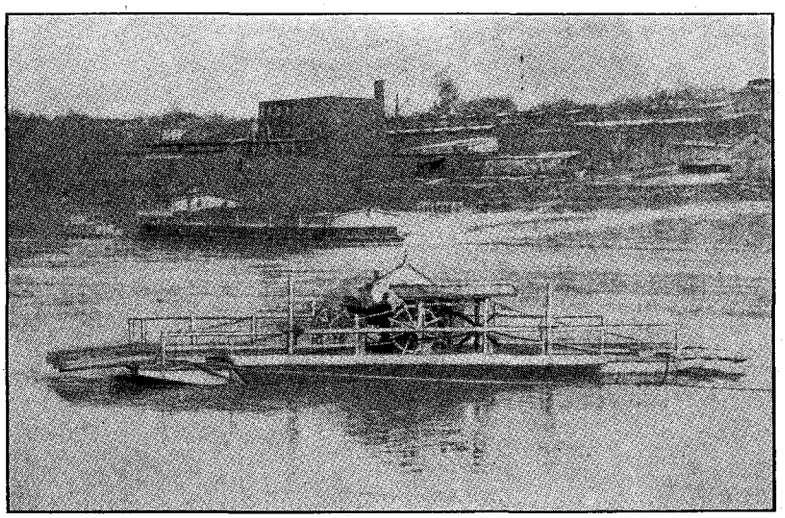
"Numerous works which, when established, were intended to supply only their own neighborhoods, serve to-day villages at great distances. In other localities where many towns within a certain radius are not able to support separate gas companies, group gas-works have been established to supply all the communities. In 1909 there were 105 of these central gas stations, supplying gas to 344 villages. To-day the number is still larger; the municipal gas-works of Berlin alone supply 22 neighboring towns. The gas-plants of large cities, on account of the high price of land, are often built at a distance and become from this very fact long-distance transmission plants. This scheme of supply, for instance, has been applied at Berlin for many years with very good results.

"When the groups to be served are not too far apart, they are furnished with a single network of tubes supplied at such points as to have a fairly regular pressure. Sometimes a gasometer is placed at the point most distant from the plant, and is filled during the day while it supplies the tubing during the night. When the towns to be supplied are far apart they are given separate pipe systems united by a pressure tube to the plant. This pressure tube leads into a reservoir or is directly connected with the pipe system through a pressure regulator. This last method of operation is most common. The pipe system is ordinarily formed of sleeve-tubing of cast brass, while the feed pipes are of laminated steel.

"The pressure is obtained, according to the length of the tube, either by means of reservoirs or by compressors. . . . The losses of gas in the long conduits are, on account of the care taken in laying them, much smaller than in ordinary municipal systems.

"These German comprest gas-plants use pipe systems at distances of 30 miles.

"The system is employed also in the United States. The San Francisco plant distributes at a distance high-pressure gas produced by distillation of the heavy oils of the region; the supply pipes operate under pressures that vary from 20 to 65 feet of water, but within the towns that are served the gas is distributed under the usual pressures."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



FERRY-BOAT MOVING TOWARD FARTHER SHORE.

The current, from right to left, acts like the wind on the blade of a windmill.

A FERRY PROPELLED BY THE CURRENT

A FERRY-BOAT that plies across the Cumberland River at Clarksville, Tenn., using for its motive power the current of the river on which it floats, is described in *Engineering News* (New York, May 30). It may seem paradoxical to some that the current, whose flow does not change, is able to carry the boat in both directions across the river. The writer of the article, C. E. Chappell, of Clarksville, makes this plain.

Civil engineering, Mr. Chappell reminds us at the outset, has been defined as "the art of directing the great sources of power in nature to the use and convenience of man." With this definition, he thinks the ferry at Clarksville should be an example of good engineering, since it derives its motive power directly from the stream over which it operates. He writes:

"The Cumberland River at this point flows north in a broad curve to the left, throwing the thread of the current near the right or east bank, on which is situated the city of Clarksville, Tenn. The ferry-boat is fastened by a wire cable, 1,500 feet long, to the west abutment of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad bridge, and the cable is supported by five buoys. Some idea of the arrangement can be gained from the figure.

"The ferry itself is a flat-bottom barge, 18 feet wide by 54 feet long, decreasing in depth at the ends, and will carry five teams at a trip. On the up-stream side is a movable vane or leeboard, about 3 feet in depth, which may be lowered to give the current a greater bearing against the side of the boat. The vane is controlled by the left-hand wheel of the two shown near the center of the barge in the picture above.

"About the axle of the right-hand wheel, the middle of a 1½-inch rope is wound four or five turns, and the two ends of the rope are carried over sheaves near opposite ends of the boat to connect with the steel cable at a point 30 to 40 feet up-stream. By turning this wheel the ferryman can throw one end of the barge up-stream, causing the current to strike against the side of the boat and propel it across the stream in the arc of a circle to which it is held by the steel cable.

"Opposite is a nearer view of one of the buoys, showing the manner of supporting and attaching the cable. Besides the mast supporting it, there is a diagonal arm which causes the buoy to respond to any movement of the down-stream portion

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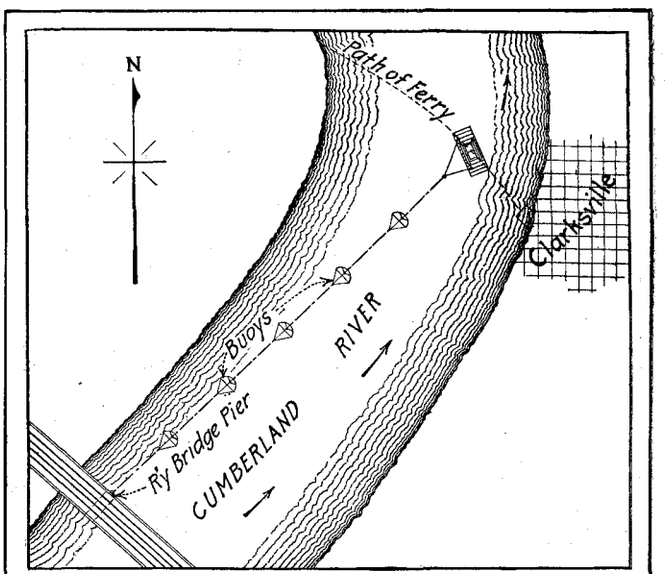
of the cable. On the up-stream side, the buoy is attached to the cable by bridle lines slack enough to allow some turning. Soon after the barge leaves the shore the long, straight side of each buoy is turned at a slight angle from perpendicular to the current, and is consequently propelled across the stream in the same manner as the barge itself.

"The ferry is operated from 6 A.M. until sunset, at all stages of the river up to 45 feet, the approaches being at quite steep grades down the river banks. As the water rises, the steel cable is taken up enough to land the ferry where the approaches reach the water's edge. The river is from 600 to 750 feet wide at this point, depending on the stage.

"A new boat is required every six years, and costs about $600. Buoys last longer, and cost $50 each. Several years ago the ferry was purchased from the toll company by the county for $6,000, and is now operated as a free ferry. The total cost of operation, including interest on the investment, salary of ferryman, depreciation and repairs on boats and approaches, is about $1,500 per year. A bridge over the river at this point would cost not less than $150,000.

"The fixt operating and maintenance charges on a bridge, then, would easily rise to ten times the present annual cost of the ferry, and it is very improbable that the traffic could rise correspondingly to warrant the expenditure."



Illustrations from "Engineering News," New York.

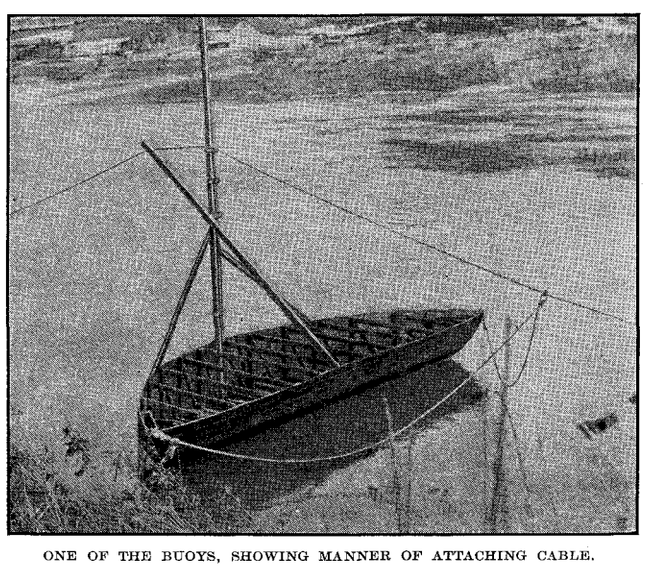
DIAGRAM TO SHOW OPERATION OF CURRENT FERRY.

RIVERS OF EARTH

IT IS NOT UNCOMMON for moist earth on a steep hillside to start moving downward, and landslides of this kind have often been extensive, violent, and fatal. It appears from recent explorations in the Far North that this propensity of earth to flow downward is greatly increased by alternate freezing and melting. Here the phenomenon is sometimes so marked and continuous that the flow is steady, and great masses of "fluent earth," somewhat resembling glaciers, are in evidence. Dr. Robert Douvillé writes in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 11):

"When a sediment is formed of fine, homogeneous grains, either of quartz or clay, if it becomes thoroughly saturated with water, there forms around each grain a thin liquid pellicule which masks its roughnesses. The grains are thus, as it were, lubricated, so that the least action of gravity is sufficient to make them slide over one another, and finally produce noticeable results. . . . . .

"In countries near the polar circle these phenomena are modified by the action of the intense cold . . . and assume extraordinary proportions, as is shown by the recent works of De Beer, J. C. Anderson, and B. Högbom. A photograph taken by this last writer shows, descending from a mountain that towers over Sasseubay, Spitzbergen, a vast mass of flowing substance that resembles a glacier in the lower part of its course; but here the basin where it has its source is replaced by the substance of the mountain itself, flowing slowly and continuously toward the sea. Great streaks are observed at the origin of this immense current of 'fluent earth,' which are superficial crevasses parallel to the direction of motion, produced during the sliding of the earth over the slope. The analogous phenomena observed in our latitudes are frequent, but always of infinitely smaller extent.



ONE OF THE BUOYS, SHOWING MANNER OF ATTACHING CABLE.

"Why should clay flow more easily in cold regions? The following explanation is proposed by the Swedish geologists. It is well known that in polar countries the ground is perpetually frozen below a certain depth, sometimes quite small—several yards, perhaps. Only the topmost layer melts during the summer, when vegetation is able to establish itself. Suppose, for example, that this top layer is clayey. It always contains a certain quantity of water, atmospheric precipitation being quite considerable in lands near the seacoast, especially in spring. Owing to the low temperature of the nights at this time of the year there is a series of partial freezings of this top layer of the soil. Now, the water imbibed by the clay may be considered, as in the case of a quicksand, as forming a thin envelop around each grain. This envelop, in freezing, increases in size. The totality of all the small movements resulting from these increases of volume pulverizes the mass, kneads it, and keeps it fluent. Again, the surface of that part of the ground that is perpetually frozen constitutes a hard surface on which the top layer of clay, made fluid by successive freezings and meltings, may slide easily. Hence the important part played by cold in the genesis of the phenomenon.

"The particular importance of this fact is still better put in evidence when these rivers of earth are composed of relatively coarse elements, so hard that their interstices can not be filled up by material resulting from their disintegration. The masses of moving gravel cited by Högbom are striking instances. In our own latitudes sediments become fluent only when formed of fine homogeneous material, as sand or clay."

Dr. Douvillé gives some interesting particulars of the way that this "fluent soil" acts on a level, where there is no slope down which to flow. Here the ground is split up into irregular polygons, like sun-dried mud. If there are pebbles or gravel, these are found on the edges of the polygons, the interior being fine material. This is due to the movement caused by melting and freezing, the coarse material being gradually pushed outward. The bounding cracks are formed, not by drying, as in the case of mud, but by the contraction of the clay due to the melting of the ice within it.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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LETTERS AND ART

THE LOSS OF A YOUNG BOOKLOVER

THE *TITANIC* DISASTER included in its toll of dead one young man who probably numbered few peers among those of his age and large possessions. Having at the time of his death not yet entered his fourth decade, he had, however, acquired a library of rare books, said by Mr. George S. Hillman to be unexcelled in quality by any collection in America. It is counted one of the distinguished uses of large wealth to gather together the rarities among the world's printed books, and Robert Hoe and Henry Huth, the English bibliophile, devoted long years to acquisitions that now are being dispersed in auction rooms; but Harry Elkins Widener leaves his monument intact and Harvard University is the beneficiary, under his will, of his literary taste. His library, which will be housed in Cambridge in a building specially given by Mr. P. A. B. Widener, is primarily a collection of the famous works in English literature. Of its kind, says Mr. Hillman in the New York *Times*, "it will long remain an exemplar, reflecting the knowledge, discrimination, and enthusiasm that formed it. It has, moreover, the distinction of being the finest library ever gathered together by so young an American." There are first editions of Shakespeare, Milton, Spenser, Johnson, Goldsmith, Gray, Keats and Shelley, Dickens, Thackeray, Meredith, with probably a unique assembly of books by and about Robert Louis Stevenson. In many instances the books are "copies personally associated with their authors, some with presentation inscriptions, others with manuscript corrections and annotations." We read further:

HARRY ELKINS WIDENER.

His volumes, "the choicest flowers from many rare fields," go by his will to Harvard University.

"But Mr. Widener was not satisfied alone in having a rare book or a rare book inscribed by the author; it was with him a prerequisite that the volume should be in immaculate condition. Such collecting demands both patience and judgment and the alert cooperation of intelligent book-dealers. In this connection no paper concerning this library would be complete without special mention of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia and Mr. Bernard Quaritch of London, who throughout many years placed their scholarly attainments at the service of Mr. Widener. His enthusiasm as a collector and his winning personality as a man won him so many friends in the world of book-dealers and book-collectors that he was afforded many opportunities of obtaining treasures whose acquisition can not be explained alone on the basis of the wealth which he commanded.

"He was, moreover, indeed fortunate in having his family, and most especially his grandfather and his mother, participate in his interests as a bibliophile; but the eminence which he achieved so early in life as lover, student, and possessor of rare literary treasures was due in largest part to his own tastes and attainments.

"A man of many interests, social, athletic, business, and philanthropical, he yet lived with his books as few men live with their books. His library was his bedroom, and his waking gaze fell on his cherished companions. The splendid catalog, the greater part of which he himself compiled, which he issued a few years ago for private distribution among his friends, makes evident the extent of his studies and the excellence of his technical knowledge. His volumes are the choicest flowers from many rare fields, the very nuggets gathered from other great libraries of the past and from the most important of contemporary collections. Harvard has indeed reason to be proud of this inheritance from one of its most loyal sons."

"Associational copies" are among the prizes of the auction room, since they bear in writing some sign of their author's or previous owner's possession. And of this type Mr. Widener possest books of highly romantic interest:

"The series of Dickens volumes is of no less importance with its presentation copies of 'David Copperfield,' 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' 'Oliver Twist,' the dedication copy of 'Nicholas Nickleby' to Macready, and many others. Perhaps his favorite single volume was the Countess of Pembroke's copy of 'Arcadia,' written by her brother, Sir Philip Sidney, showing on the title-page in the autograph of the Earl of Ancram the record of its presentation by the Countess of Pembroke to her daughter the Countess of Montgomery, from whom Ancram had received the book. This association volume of one of the noblest of men, who was at the same time one of the greatest authors of Elizabethan England, still bears its contemporary binding of old red morocco, the back and sides ornamented with small hearts and flames of gold, and in the center the initials of the houses of Sidney and Montgomery.

"A book which Harry Widener always loved to show with amusement to his friends was his remarkable copy of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' a presentation copy from the author to his friend E. R. Moran. It so happened that one of the pages in the body of this book had been left blank, and here in Barham's autograph appear these four lines of clever verse:

> By a blunder for which I have only to thank
> Myself, here's a page has been somehow left blank.
> Aha! my friend Moran, I have you. You'll look
> In vain for a fault in ONE page of my book.
> THOS. INGOLDSBY.

"Here are magnificent copies of Beaumont and Fletcher; a presentation copy of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson'; the very rarest items of the two Brownings; the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' unusually large and in the original binding; a presentation copy of Samuel Butler's 'Hudibras'; Thackeray's copy of the 'Poems of Cowper'; 'Robinson Crusoe' in immaculate condition; an inscribed copy of 'Romola'; 'The Vicar of Wakefield'; Gray's Elegy; Herrick's poems; the rarest of Lamb items; 'Paradise Lost'; the Shakespeare folios; 'The Faery Queen'; Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey'—but, then, why continue a list that would sound much like an index to a history of English literature?

"In addition to the books and autographs, the Widener collection is very notable for its drawings by such artists as William Blake, George and Robert Cruikshank and Thomas Rowlandson. The Rowlandson water-color drawings, about 150 in number, constitute perhaps the finest series of nineteenth-century humorous drawings in any private library.

"Of drawings by the two Cruikshanks there are some 250, a considerable portion of these being dramatic portraits. The most interesting Cruikshank item is a sketch for 'Oliver Twist,' the drawing on which Cruikshank based the claim that it was he who had given Dickens the suggestions which he had elaborated in his novel. Blake, that most fantastic and imaginative of all the English artists of his time, is represented, among other items, by the original drawing entitled, 'America: a Prophecy'—a drawing reproduced in Gilchrist's 'Life of William Blake.' Equally interesting is Blake's original water-color drawing, published in Blair's poem, 'The Grave,' entitled 'The Reunion of the Soul and Body.'

"But of all Mr. Widener's drawings the most delightful are to be found in a small volume of unpublished sketches by Aubrey Beardsley, a book in which the consummate technic of this original genius finds remarkable expression."

Great wealth does not always mean the ability to acquire a

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distinguished library, but Mr. Widener seemed to be born to the purple:

"He was a frequent attendant at the important auction sales where, for all his liberality as a collector, he would never let the excitement of the moment get the better of his judgment. When at the dispersal last year of the Robert Hoe library his family's bid for the Gutenberg Bible was out-soared by Mr. Huntington's bid of $50,000, the record price ever paid for any book, few in that large audience realized that the young man who quietly jotted down the price on the margin of his catalog was himself the possessor of volumes not less famous, among which his magnificent first folio of Shakespeare may, in the course of time, become even more valuable than is the Gutenberg Bible to-day."

A SATIRE ON THE "TITANIC" INQUIRY

WHATEVER SATISFACTION such journals as *The Saturday Review* and *Outlook* of London can take in Lord Mersey's investigation of the *Titanic* disaster is not shared by England's younger insurgent men of letters. Mr. Chesterton is particularly of this group, and has produced a masterpiece in satire, published in *The Eye Witness* (London), which is ostensibly an inquiry into the death of *Hamlet's* father. *Fortinbras*, the man upon whom the "succession" falls after the clean sweep of the royal house, conducts the inquiry, with *Horatio*, *Hamlet's* friend and confidant, as the chief witness. The matter is tried before a royal commission on the English model. This satirical exploitation of Lord Mersey's court is the only way during the course of the inquiry that a public print could comment on the proceedings; but previous to the sitting of the court Mr. Chesterton, quoted in our Foreign Department, gave warning that the inquiry might result in "hushing things up." Mr. Chesterton presents what he calls "a fragment of the testimony" pertaining to the *Hamlet* case, adding, by way of introductory paragraph:

"The only account (which we print) may be a contemporary skit, or a dramatized and distorted legend, or even (tho this seems absurd) a true account of a procedure once possible among men. There seems to be no doubt that the fragment begins in the middle of a speech by *Hamlet*."

Then follows the transcript from the court records:

HORATIO—"The appearance, purporting to be the late King Hamlet, proceeded to deny the story generally given of his death in the orchard, as described in the Danish press at the time. He said that no serpent stung him, and added that the serpent who stung him——"

FORTINBRAS (sharply)—"What's that?"

HORATIO—"Now wore his crown, or words to that effect."

FORTINBRAS—"Really, you are a most confusing witness. First you say the serpent did not sting him; then you say the creature did sting him, and moreover contrived in some way to wear his crown. I am not a naturalist. [Laughter.] What sort of a serpent was it?"

HORATIO (impatiently)—"No sort of serpent, my Lord. He meant that his brother had killed him to get——"

FORTINBRAS—"We can not go into that. It would be most improper to go into that. That is a criminal allegation, and should be tried before a criminal court. We can not have anything about crime or the causes of death——"

HORATIO—"But the whole story is death and crime, I tell you—the whole blest, beautiful yarn. What are we playing at?"

FORTINBRAS—"We are investigating the dynastic calamity of the House of Hamlet, but we can not go into these individual deaths."

HORATIO—"But all deaths are individual deaths."

FORTINBRAS (angrily)—"If you think a court of justice is a place to be clever in——"

HORATIO (with a deep groan)—"No, my Lord. I can see it isn't."

FORTINBRAS—"When did you next see the Prince?"

HORATIO—"About a week after; he told me he had failed to kill his uncle——"

FORTINBRAS—"Now keep to the point, witness, keep to the point!"

HORATIO (in a grating voice)—"O, very well! About a week after, he told me his crocuses were coming on nicely, but his old dog had got the mange, and—Oh! look here! He had a talk to his mother about—you know what—heard some one behind the curtain, and drew his sword——"

FORTINBRAS (shaking a finger of menace)—"Witness! Witness!"

HORATIO (talking as fast as he can)—"And stuck it through the curtain, saying: 'A rat, dead for a ducat,' or some such words. He thought he'd killed his uncle, but——"

FORTINBRAS—"How much is a ducat?"

HORATIO—"Oh hell! . . . I'm sorry, my Lord; a favorite phrase of my friend's. I don't know how much a ducat is, and nor did he. It's some Italian thing."

FORTINBRAS (very seriously, indeed)—"I should like you to understand, witness, that every indulgence is being shown you. If you will make sensational allusions to the life and death of individuals, allusions of which this court can take no cognizance, all I must do is to charge the jury to dismiss such irrelevant suggestions from their minds. But here is a matter on a very different plane from merely criminal allegations. Matters of finance and commercial contract are very serious matters; they are fully within the purview of this court, and this court is bound to take action in them, and if Prince Hamlet definitely claimed a sum of money for killing the rat, but stipulated for it in Venetian currency——"

HORATIO (wearily)—"He didn't stipulate anything—he found he'd killed Poloni——"

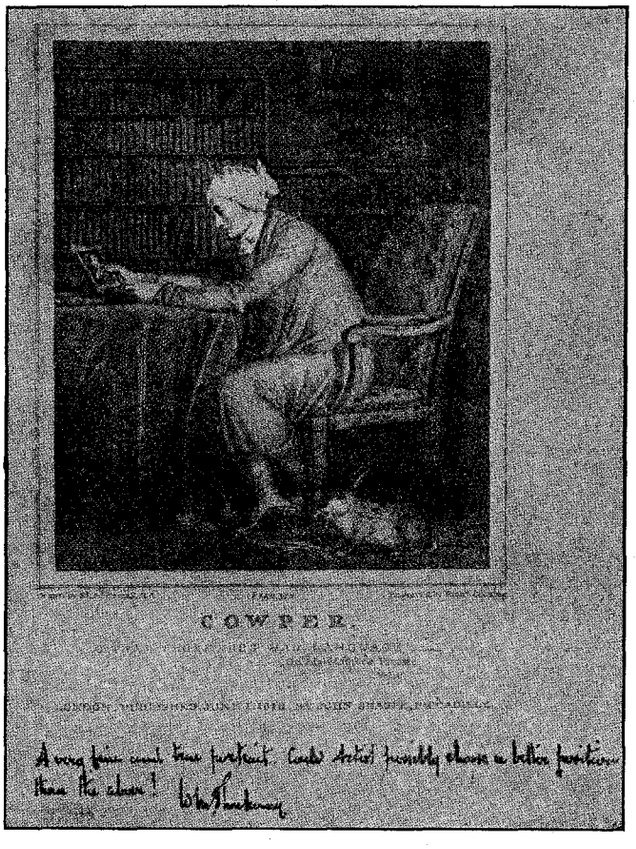
FORTINBRAS—"Once and for all, I tell you this is not a criminal court. The court can not receive your evidence touching the alleged murder, but the court can receive any evidence you can give about the rat. (More good-humoredly.) Come, come, witness—let us get back to the rat."

HORATIO (wildly)—"But there never was any rat, you old——"

FORTINBRAS—"You distinctly said that the Prince thought it was a rat——"

HORATIO—"No! No! No! He said it was a rat; he thought it was his uncle; and he found it was Poloni——"

FORTINBRAS—"Your evidence on this matter is so confused and valueless that I will pass on to another point. Were you present at the fencing match that has been described?"



THACKERAY'S COPY OF COWPER.

Embellished by his writing: "A very fine and true portrait. Could Artist possibly choose a better position than the above, W. M. Thackeray." Willed to Harvard by Mr. Widener.

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HORATIO (very slowly)—"My Lord, I was present at the fencing match. The poisoned sword——"

FORTINBRAS—"Before you go any further, I had better warn you once more of the limits of this inquiry. As a civil court we are entitled to consider the fencing match, but only as a fencing match. Any allegations of poison must go before the Court of Chemical Cases Restrained. Experts in fencing will be called later, and asked to give an account of the sword-play in detail; but they will be warned that their description must deal only with the sword against which no allegations have been brought, and must contain no mention of the other sword against which allegations have been brought. They must explain to the Court's satisfaction the positions and movements of the one sword, but without mentioning those of the other sword—which does not, legally, yet exist. Simply and solely as a fencing match, was it——"

HORATIO—"O! O! O!" (Snatches up the heavy goblet he has brought containing the drains of the poison and hurls it at *Fortinbras*, who goes over on his back, chair and all. His legs wave convulsively in the air for an instant, and then take on the austerity of rigor mortis. The goblet rolls down the throne steps into the middle of the scene.)

"There cracks a precious head. Good night, sweet Prince,
And droves of donkeys bray thee to thy rest;
I'm more the antique Roman than the Dane,
But neither as barbarian nor Roman
Can I make head or tail of English law—
There's still some poison left" . . .

(Picks up the goblet, drinks, makes a face, and falls.)

"The rest is" . . . . . .

USHER OF THE COURT (waking up suddenly)—"Silence!"

EDUCATIONAL REACTIONARIES

REACTION is thought desirable by those who believe our colleges have drifted away from sound educational moorings, and the new president of Amherst seems to show himself as much a reactionary in the educational sense as Dr. Hibben of Princeton. It may well be, points out *The Nation* (New York), "that colleges like Amherst and Princeton, with their less complicated problems than those of the large university, will point the way to a clean-cut reaction all around." *The Nation* is led to this observation by the recent address of President-elect Meiklejohn before the Brown University Alumni of New York. Amherst's new head was formerly dean of Brown. No uncertain words were uttered against the elective system, Dr. Meiklejohn representing the boy as choosing on some special line—"the love of vocation, the line of 'snaps,' the line of a certain profession, or the days that will let the student get out of town." "What do you get?" he asks. "Any sort of training? None at all." He adds:

"The old classical curriculum believed that if you take certain studies and work them through you'd get out of them the deepest things of human experience. I love the dogmatism, the certainty, the courage of that old curriculum. Whether right or wrong, it had something to give, something to be taken."

Without seeking to restore the old order unaltered, he insists that the time has come again "for the American college to select from the body of knowledge a unified system and make sure that the boy who studies it has learned of human life. It's time for a new dogmatism." *The Nation* thus interprets the doctrine:

"The term 'dogmatism' was, of course, used by Professor Meiklejohn apart from any unfavorable connotation. Employed in connection with the system which has taken shape at Amherst, its meaning is perfectly clear: there is to be no compromise in the new president's leadership. His words are encouraging as one more indication of the direction in which higher education in this country is moving. . . . Many have wondered whether the plans for revision which the universities have made are not hedged about with too many qualifications. Hand in hand with the requirement that students shall gain a general knowledge of some half-a-dozen subjects goes the chance for them to choose from a multitude of courses designed for much more specific ends. Universities strike the outsider as being somewhat apologetic if any program is not strictly practical. So statistics have been gathered to prove that the college man succeeds better than his less educated brother, even in business. This question is really beside the point. College used to be thought capable of giving a man something which he could seldom acquire in purely commercial life. Why permit the suspicion to crop out that the worth of that excess is at all doubtful?

"If dogmatism means asserting the conviction that the pursuit of an ideal truth is of the utmost importance, by all means let our universities be dogmatic."

PRESIDENT MEIKLEJOHN,
Who is to lead Amherst back to the "dogmatism" of the old curriculum.

The new Amherst program aims to "create an atmosphere of proper detachment by requiring a study of the classics." In this *The Nation* sees great virtues:

"To us it appears significant that both he and Dr. Hibben are philosophers who will naturally see to it that their special subject is not neglected. It and the classics easily combine. Who can think of Greek without Plato? Oddly enough, in the recent discussions on education philosophy has received little attention. Yet of all subjects it should seem to be best fitted to form the basis of any broad, rational curriculum. Small good will come, for instance, from glimpses into the greatest civilization of the past unless power is got to reason abstractly.

"This faculty is at present almost lost. Not only do young men find it hard to project themselves back of the present, but equally hard to pursue any line of thought which has no practical bearings. At Oxford philosophic training, we know, has been insisted upon as much as that in the classics; and the general run of Oxford graduates impress one with their eagerness to speculate on fertile topics. The same used to be true of our own students. Somehow, the capacity for flexible theorizing must be won back, if the college and university hope to live up to their traditional purpose."

FREE-SPEAKING COLLEGE PROFESSORS — One of Wellesley's professors, Miss Vida D. Scudder, seems to have offended some of the trustees of that college by her speech before the striking textile-workers at Lawrence, Mass., so that they considered asking for her resignation. The episode has precipitated the larger question of "how much freedom of speech ought college professors and instructors to have?" The New York *Globe* answers:

"All they want. People object, of course. They say that when a reactionary or a radical instructor says things, the public is likely to mistake his voice for his college's, and that this mistake does the college harm.

"But suppose there is no attempt to restrict free speech in the colleges? In that case there is likely to be either such a difference of opinion in a college that nobody can mistake any one voice for the college's own voice, or else such harmony as to justify the public in thinking that in their general attitude toward public questions the instructors in this particular college are a good deal alike. . . . The remedy for too much freedom of speech in our colleges is more freedom of speech."

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SWEDEN'S "BRUTAL" POET

POETRY AND MADNESS have more than once dwelt in the same soul, so the case of Strindberg, the Swedish dramatist, is only a new instance of this strange psychological mingling. Soaring at times to dizzying heights of genius, at other times his insanity was so violent that he had to be restrained. America has not known him so well as Europe, perhaps, but several circumstances have combined to excite our interest in him. His gloomy play, "The Father," was recently produced in New York and roused the attention of the "intellectuals." An English translation of three of his dramas, "The Dream Play," "The Link," and "The Dance of Death" has lately appeared. Finally his death on May 14 in Stockholm brings forward the extraordinary facts of his life. From the start, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, "his career has shown the spirit of unremitting, defiant curiosity." More facts are revealed by the London *Times*, which places his birth in 1849. The story proceeds:

STRINDBERG IN 1870.

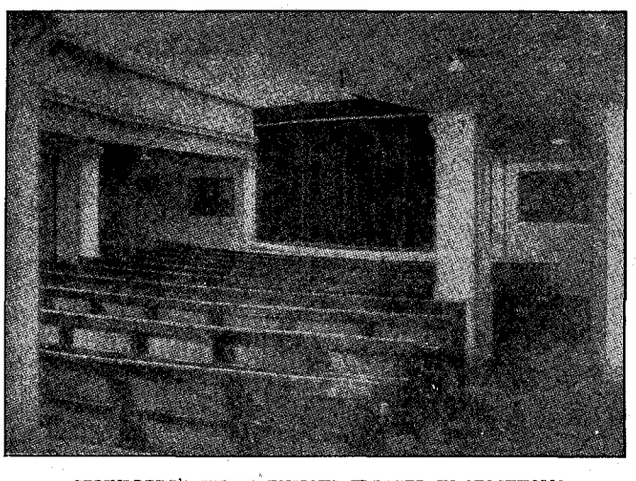
"His youth was a hard one. Twice during his course at the University of Upsala he was forced by poverty to interrupt his studies; he became a schoolmaster, a doctor's assistant, a super in the theater. Finally he left the university altogether and took to journalism and literature as a profession. Besides his poverty, he had an extraordinary nature to contend with. He himself in his autobiography explained some of the oddities in it by his descent from a father who was a man of family and a mother who was a woman of none. He was unbalanced, turbulent, savage, and now and then actually mad enough to be put in confinement. For all that, he was a great worker, and a prolific writer of drama, novels, travels, poetry, history. At one time he studied chemistry and wrote a book on a universal solvent. He had original ideas for the staging and production of plays, and enough theories of society and morals to equip half a dozen less rapid thinkers."

He came into prominence just at the time when Sweden needed a new impulse to take the place of the outworn romanticism, says this writer, and "he was only 30 when a book of his, 'The Red Room' set all Stockholm by the ears, and established realism, with Strindberg as its prophet, all over Sweden." Further:

"The book was a violent attack on 'society' in general, and 'society' never found a friend in Strindberg. As time went on he lost some of the crudeness of his atheism, of his lust of destruction, and of his lawlessness. Nietzsche attracted him awhile; he even coquetted with the Roman Catholic Church. Then he became a Socialist and foresaw in association the way to a juster and happier world. He retained to the last that passionate desire for a just and a happy world which had sent him flying from system to system in search of it; he retained also an unrelieved and brutal misogyny to which he gave blunt and sometimes barbarous expression, and which may have been the cause, or may have been the effect, of three unhappy marriages. His third wife was Mme. Harriet Bosse, a well-known Swedish actress, from whom he separated in 1904. One of his stories, in which he combated the emancipation of women, just then much discust after the appearance of Ibsen's 'A Doll's House,' brought him before the law for immorality, but he was acquitted. In another book, 'The New Kingdom,' he attacked well-known people in Stockholm so openly and savagely that he was obliged to leave the country, and lived for years in France, Switzerland, Italy, Bavaria, and Denmark.

AUGUST STRINDBERG,
Of whom Ibsen said, "Here is one who will be greater than I."

"Yet this violent, brutal being had the soul of a poet. He showed it obviously in such works as 'Lykkeper,' the beautiful Christmas play, which was acted winter after winter in Stockholm. He showed it even in works which to English readers are made almost repulsive by their unsparing naturalism and their treatment of sex questions. It appears, for instance, in 'Mademoiselle Julie,' one of the most 'unpleasant' plays ever written; in 'The Father,' which runs it close for unpleasantness, and, much more pleasantly, in a haunting and beautiful story called 'Remorse.' 'Mademoiselle Julie' is a 'conflict of souls in a kitchen'—a hideous tale of the seduction of a neurotic girl of family by her father's footman. 'The Father,' a play of which Zola wrote to the author that it was 'one of the few dramatic works which have moved me profoundly,' shows the madness and death of a man of power and ability used up in the long struggle of sex and character with his wife and with his women-folk."



STRINDBERG'S UNPRETENTIOUS THEATER IN STOCKHOLM.

Ibsen is said to have pointed to Strindberg's portrait and said: "Here is one who will be greater than I." The Anglo-Saxon mind does not take altogether kindly to the extreme form of Northern realism. The *Evening Post* writer adds:

"One can not follow Strindberg's gropings for truth without feeling keenly the man's tragedy. High ideals he certainly had, too high, alas! . . . What he might have achieved, especially as a dramatist, if he had got a more largely rational outlook, one can only surmise."

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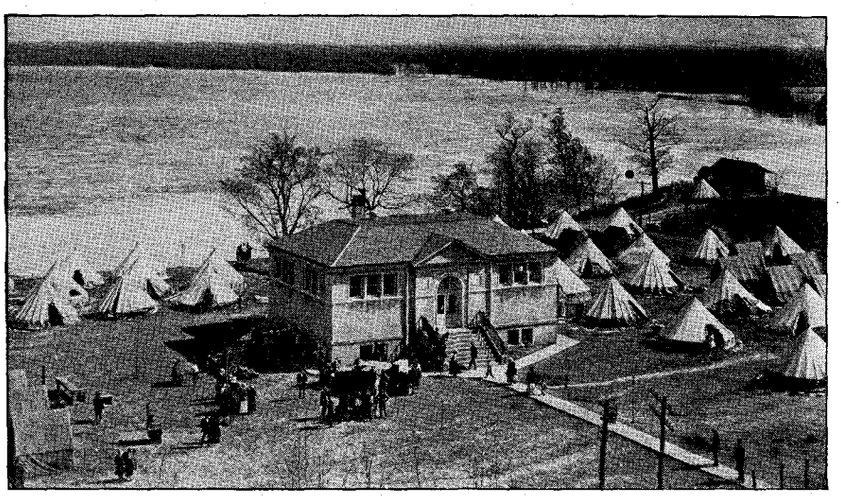
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE RED CROSS IN THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS

WHILE THE MANAGERS of the *Titanic* relief funds are begging the people to stop sending contributions, the Red Cross Society is voicing an urgent appeal for help. Something in the nature of one disaster touches the imagination and moves to charity, while in the flood case, we are told, "public interest subsided while the waters were yet rising." The grand total of contributed Mississippi relief funds is a little over $50,000, says Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, national director of the American Red Cross. The small response may be due in some measure to the fact that the public heard that the Army was expending a large amount in this work. But we are told that the work of the Army ends with immediate rescue and relief, while upon the Red Cross Society devolves the labor of nursing sick, caring for the destitute, preventing epidemics, and helping restore the sufferers to economic independence. For all this, much help is needed. In the *Survey* Mr. Bicknell shows how the Red Cross and the Army have worked together:



A CARNEGIE LIBRARY USED FOR A RELIEF CAMP AT HICKMAN, KY.

The need for money for aiding the distrest is second only to the need in the San Francisco earthquake relief-work, for which the Red Cross received over $3,000,000. The country as a whole has so far subscribed to the flood sufferers only a little over $50,000. Much more is needed.

"The army officers order or purchase the supplies and see to their delivery in proper proportions and amounts at the relief centers. They also assist in the rescue work of searching out and bringing in the refugees from their flooded homes and installing them in camps of army tents.

"Here the army work ends. Government of the camps, registration, feeding, discipline, breaking camp, removing the refugees to their homes, and reestablishing them there, are left to the Red Cross or local relief committees. Officers of the Army Medical Department, under Major Miller, have given important supervision to sanitary precautions, but actual measures of sanitation have been in the hands of State and local health authorities and the Red Cross.

"At the chief relief centers the American Red Cross has stationed experienced men, drawn chiefly from the charity organization societies which are its institutional members. These men have assisted local committees in organizing the camps, have established systematic registration and distribution of food and clothing, and, when the camp machinery has been put into good running-order, have gone on to other points. Besides the national director, the Red Cross has been represented in this work by C. M. Hubbard and C. L. Gurney, of the St. Louis Provident Association, William M. McGrath, of the Birmingham Associated Charities, and S. P. Morris, of the Colorado Anti-Tuberculosis Association. The magnitude of the work which these men have supervised may be indicated by the statement that the camps at Hickman, Ky., for some time in charge of Mr. Morris, contained at one time a population of 3,600 persons. At Dyersburg, Tenn., Mr. McGrath supervised the care of over 2,800 refugees, and at Tiptonville almost as many. In Vicksburg, Miss., and Helena, Ark., and in the smaller centers about these cities, perhaps 25,000 refugees have been in camps. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Gurney, and Mr. McGrath have done notable work in this section. As this is written, May 11, refugees to the number of about 7,000 are being gathered into camps in and near Baton Rouge, La., where Mr. Morris is at present stationed."

Ten Red Cross nurses are caring for the sick in the various camps in Mississippi and Louisiana. Also:

"Five Red Cross physicians are actively engaged in the camps and among the scattered groups of people huddled in such isolated houses as have escaped the disaster. Over all this great region impends the menace of disease, particularly of typhoid and malaria. It is hoped that the active measures of these physicians and nurses, supported vigorously by the power of local health authorities, may ward off serious outbreaks of these scourges, which always threaten when large numbers of people are gathered into close groups under conditions of life to which they are unaccustomed.

"In order to correlate these widely extended measures for the protection of health and to bring under observation the large problems of sanitation which affect the entire flood district from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico, the Red Cross engaged Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, of the Medical Corps, United States Army, as a special health commissioner. Colonel Kean, who made an international reputation by the remarkably effective work of sanitation which he performed in Cuba and Porto Rico following the Spanish-American War, has just completed a careful survey of sanitary conditions throughout the entire flooded territory. He conferred with State and local health authorities and assisted in articulating their respective efforts in order to assure that no section escapes attention. It is of interest to note that this is the most extensive and comprehensive survey of its character ever undertaken in the United States. It is hoped that the results, when published, may prove of permanent value."

The homeless refugees number 150,000, nearly all Americans, and they are in dire need. The loss of property is estimated at one hundred millions. The Governor of Louisiana has declared that over three-fifths of the farm-land in that State will have to be exempt from taxes this year, owing to the damage caused by the flood. The Army's splendid work of rescue is done. The Red Cross must from now on tackle this great problem of rehabilitation. The *Survey* declares:

"Money in large amounts is needed—and needed at once—to feed and clothe thousands of refugees, to send nurses and doctors to see that hastily patched-up refugee camps do not become hotbeds of typhoid and malaria, and, as the flood subsides, to reestablish the sufferers in their homes where houses, stock, fences—all the means of livelihood—are swept away. . . . The prompt action of the Army has led some to think that all needs have been met. Just the contrary is the case. To keep tens of thousands of people well in camps and to restore them to their homes and to self-support is a task measuring up in many aspects to the Red Cross work at San Francisco. Contributions should be sent to the mayor of your city, or the governor of your State, or to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer American Red Cross, 52 William Street, New York City."

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THE CHURCH AS A CURB ON CRIME

THE TESTIMONY of a Brooklyn judge to the power of the Church in curbing crime seems to the editor of *The Congregationalist* (Boston) to be a pretty satisfactory answer to those who are harping upon the present-day ineffectiveness of our churches. Judge Fawcett's words, as this paper quotes them, were: "Approximately 2,700 cases have been brought before me in my five and a half years of service on the bench. During all this time I have never had to try a man who was at the time of the alleged offense, or ever had been, an active member of the Church." This, we are told, was a deliberate statement, and the judge had even more to say on the Church's restraining power in the community. Like this, too, recalls *The Congregationalist*, "was the recent testimony of a Chicago judge who had tried many divorce cases. He said that rarely, almost never, were the parties to a divorce suit active church-workers." Judge Fawcett, it seems, has such confidence in the efficiency of church organizations that the boys he puts on probation are ordered to attend Sunday-school and church. As he says:

"I have asked each young defendant if he was a member of or an attendant at a Sunday-school, and I have never been answered 'Yes.' I believe in Sunday-schools. When, by means of suspended sentences or merciful devices, I have seen fit to give young prisoners opportunities to lead better lives in freedom, I have in every case insisted that the first thing they must do is to join a Sunday-school."

JUDGE LEWIS L. FAWCETT,

Who declares that out of the 2,700 cases he has tried in five and a half years none "was at the time of the alleged offense, or ever had been, an active member of the Church."

Such words as these, writes the approving editor, "are peculiarly valuable as medicine for scoffers and critics of the churches." At least, the churches are "restraining their adherents from crime." He comments further:

"Not long ago a certain hater of Roman Catholicism in a factory-town said that if he could have his way he would close the Catholic church, where hundreds of Poles and Slovacs worshiped. Whereupon his friend said, 'Then you would have hell here in six months.'

"It really looks as tho the Christian Church quite sufficiently justified its existence to the nation merely as a preventive of crime, a barrier against relapse into barbarism, a police agency in preserving order, a preservative of common virtue and decency. We believe any careful student of sociology and morals will sustain Judge Fawcett's statement that the Church is a great curb on crime. Furthermore, we believe he would agree that it is the wall which holds the race from falling back into primeval habits and criminal instincts. There is as much truth as picturesqueness in the habit of calling those towns 'holes' where there are no churches and several saloons."

"This being true," certain of the conclusions which necessarily follow are thus pointed out:

"First of all, this: Most of our respectable, attractive communities of high moral tone are so because the Church of Christ is there. Our beautiful towns are what they are, instead of being hotbeds of vice, drunkenness, and crime, because the Church is there. Church-members are not usually criminals, whatever else they are. Neither are all non-church-members criminals, but the vast majority of criminals come from their class. Were not the town predominantly Christian, crime would make it impossible as a home. Therefore, every man in the community owes gratitude to the Church. He profits from it whether he serves it or not. It is better burglar insurance than the insurance companies. It makes the streets safe for his daughters. The stronger the Church is, the cleaner, healthier, safer, happier, more respectable the town. If every man were in the Church, it would save most of the expense for police, judges, lawyers, and courts. Judge Fawcett tells us that crime now costs us $700,000,000 a year. It would cost us ten times that if there were no churches. It would cost us hardly any of that if all were in the churches. Really, the man who is living in our crime-free, respectable towns and does nothing for the Church is living on charity. He is profiting from the Church's curb of crime, but is giving nothing in return."

Then there is a lesson for parents in Judge Fawcett's remarkable statement:

"Notice that he always insisted that boys on parole should join a Sunday-school class. In his experience they rarely relapsed after doing this. . . . The streets of the cities are full of idle boys all day on Sunday. From these are recruited our future criminals. Close to any group of them is a Sunday-school with many boys. They are our future citizens. Judge Fawcett says they never appear in his court. The implication for parents is too plain to need enlargement."

The chief work of the Church, we read in the final paragraph of this editorial, "is not, indeed, the curbing of crime, the protection of society, the preservation of order, the sustaining of civilization, or the warding-off of barbarism." It is rather "nurturing children into the likeness of Christ, the redemption of men from sin, the inspiring of men to the imitation of Christ, the preaching of the gospel of God's goodness and the brotherhood of man, the pointing of men to divine ideals, the building of the new society of Christ on earth." But this writer is "inclined to believe that testimony to the efficiency with which she is doing these things could be found to match Judge Fawcett's witness to her curb on crime."

THE EARLIEST BIBLICAL ROMANCE

WHAT IS DECLARED to be the earliest popular romance in the literature of the world has come to light in Elephantine. This tale, bearing the title "Acicarius," is found in an ancient Aramaic manuscript. It was written about 500 B.C., and its form is a very exact Aramaic translation of an Assyrian text, retaining faithfully all the Assyrian name-forms without alteration into Aramaic. The tale is referred to by the author of the Book of Tobias, and later it appears in a modified form in the Arabian Nights. The manuscript has been restored by Hugo Ibscher, who gives in *Das Literarische Echo* (Berlin) an entertaining synopsis of its contents, which we quote:

"The wise *Achikar* (originally Achjakar) is the vizier of the king *Sinacherib* (Masoretic Sonherib) and his son *Asurachiddin* (Masoretic Assarhaddon). He is extraordinarily rich, but has no son. When he complains of this to the gods he receives the advice to adopt his nephew *Nadan* in place of a son. He follows the advice and instructs *Nadan* in all wisdom—the romance gives his precepts in detail—and then commends his foster-son to the king as his own successor. *Asurachiddin* agrees, but *Nadan* misuses his position, and when *Achikar* rebukes him for it he slanders the wise old man, denouncing him to the king as a traitor. *Achikar* is so stunned with horror that he is unable to utter a word in his own defense, whereupon the ruler gives orders to *Nabusamach* to put him to death. But *Nabusamach*, who had once been saved from death by *Achikar*, kills a slave in his place and hides the old man in a secret dungeon.

"The Egyptian Pharaoh hears of the vizier's downfall and

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promptly declares war on the Babylonian unless he shall ransom himself by the performance of a heavy task. The king's councilors are at a loss for words of advice. In this dire need *Nabusamach* confesses that *Achikar* still lives and the king may avail himself of his counsel. The old vizier promptly rescues the king, to the great annoyance of the Pharaoh.

"The conclusion of the tale is as naive as it is amusing in its Oriental view-point. *Nadan* is deposed and brought in chains before *Achikar*, who has him incarcerated and fed on bread and water. Meanwhile he daily regales him with intellectual sustenance in the shape of stories and fables which are packed with both worldly wisdom and spiritual edification. This is especially interesting because it recalls the plan of the ancient Sanskrit collection of instructive tales known as the Hitopadesa.

"The wretched *Nadan* takes the treatment very ill. Overcome with anger and chagrin—and possibly ennui!—he 'swells up and bursts'!

"This history was widely known in the Orient and was piously commented on by the writer of the Book of Tobias as follows:

"'Behold, my son, how Nadab (for Nadan) dealt with Achikar, that he brought him alive into a dungeon under the earth. But God recompensed him for his sorrow. He came again unto the light and Nadab went hence into eternal darkness.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE METHODIST AMUSEMENT BAN

THE AMUSEMENT BAN remains standing in the disciplinary laws of the Methodist Church by a majority vote of 77 at the recent General Conference. Such a conclusion is "just less than impotent," says *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, the Chicago organ of this Church. "No pastor is going to enforce the law when sentiment is so evenly divided; and no law under such circumstances can have much moral or restraining force," says this journal. In this the editor seems to speak mainly for the minister who is put in a constant quandary regarding the enforcement of the church's law. There are doubtless a large number among the members of this church who prefer to retain the statute as a check upon the spirit of worldliness. The Methodist bishops, we are told, have recommended expunging the law at every General Conference since 1900, but the conservative element seems to carry the day each time. The minority report submitted by Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, states "in clear and compact form the reasons for the faith of those who ask for a change." His document first rehearses that a "persistent and widely extended misunderstanding of the attitude of our Church upon the practise of doubtful amusements is embarrassing the Church"; that "the legislation introduced into the laws of the Church upon this subject in 1872 is cause for constant irritation and harmful and disturbing discussion." He observes, further, that during the first hundred years of American Methodism, "there was no other rule or law concerning popular amusements than that originally given by Mr. Wesley to his societies." Then follow these paragraphs:

"WHEREAS, The General Conference of 1872, even in its legislative action on the subject, declared the original general rule 'sufficiently comprehensive,' but proceeded nevertheless to catalog certain specified practises as violations of the Discipline; and,

"WHEREAS, The principle of legislation governing said action of 1872 is one that involves the necessity of frequently revising an incomplete catalog of forbidden amusements in order to meet changing conditions; and,

"WHEREAS, Such periodical revisions can not be made without hurtful agitation in the Church and are therefore inexpedient; and,

"WHEREAS, It does not appear from the experience of the Church that the principle of legislation has contributed either to the upbuilding of true religious character, the increase of respect for the Discipline and order of the Church as a whole, or gives promise of such results, but is found to be a hindrance to the best type of pastoral appeal and to contribute to division among sincere and devoted members of the Church; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That while we most solemnly and insistently emphasize the admonitions and entreaties contained in chapter sixty-eight of the Book of Discipline on this subject and disapprove the doubtful amusements specified in paragraph 260, we direct that in the next edition of our Discipline, instead of that portion of paragraph 260 which presents certain amusements by name and leaves many others unnamed, our rule on the subject of popular amusements be the general rule provided by Mr. Wesley and in two General Conferences commended unanimously by our Board of Bishops, 'against taking such diversions as can not be used in the name of the Lord Jesus.' And be it further

"*Resolved*, That we earnestly protest against the false accusations that we are abating in any particular our opposition to all amusements and social practises that oppose and hinder the development of the most spiritual and perfect type of the Christian character and we insist that the best corrective of such diversions is a deep and abiding spirituality."

The Rev. Dr. Warner, of the Columbia River Conference, who represented the committee having the matter in hand, reported that "forty-nine memorials had come to the committee for consideration, thirty-nine of which asked that no change be made." The situation in the Church in general he summarized thus:

"We had no memorial or request before us from any young persons, or young people's organizations, for any change in our law on amusements. On the other hand, we had several memorials from Epworth League chapters, from district organizations, and State Epworth League organizations, praying us not to make any change in this rule. We have no request before us from any laymen's organization, or association, or league, or lay conference, asking any change in this rule. On the other hand, we had requests from lay electoral conferences and brotherhoods appealing to us not to change this law."

The Northwestern makes this analysis of the vote after all was said and done:

"The total vote was 815, nearly the full polling-strength of the conference. Of this number, 446 proposed to keep the legislation as it now is, while 369 were in favor of the modification proposed by the minority report, a difference of only seventy-seven. . . . One somewhat peculiar feature of the vote was the presence of the 'instructed' delegate; that is, the delegate who voted not his convictions but his instructions. Of course the instructions were all one way—to retain the paragraph in its present position; and the 'instructed' delegate did not feel free either to keep his mind open to argument or his vote free to register his individual judgment. There can be no doubt that many gave their vote where their judgment did not consent—than which nothing could be more fatal to representative government. Aside from this, however, there is the following interesting and suggestive analysis of the vote: Among the white, English-speaking conferences in the United States there was a total vote of 635, of which 293 voted to retain present legislation and 342 voted for the change—a majority in favor of the change of forty-nine. But this was completely offset by the vote of the colored and foreign-speaking members, who together registered a total vote of 180, of which number 153 voted for the present legislation and twenty-seven for the change. Briefly, the vote shows that the present legislation of the Church was made for us by our colored and foreign brethren, all of whom are equally loyal with us to the Church, but neither of whom faces or knows the social conditions of the great body of American Methodism throughout the northern half of this continent. Here is the statement in tabular form:

DIVISIONS			
I. White, English-speaking conferences in the United States	Pastors	187	139
	Laymen	155	154
II. Foreign conferences in the United States	Pastors	3	17
	Laymen	2	19
III. Colored conferences in the United States	Pastors	3	39
	Laymen	2	41
IV. Foreign conferences	Pastors	11	17
	Laymen	6	20
Total		369	446

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

MARY ANTIN'S "THE PROMISED LAND"*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, LL.D.,

Superintendent of Schools in Greater New York

"It is because I understand my history, in its larger outlines, to be typical of many, that I consider it worth recording." So writes Mary Antin in the Introduction to "The Promised Land." The "many" whose inarticulate thoughts, aspirations, and feelings she interprets to the world are the Jewish immigrants from Russia to America.

I

In "The Promised Land," Mary Antin tells the story of her own life: How she was born in Polotzk, within the Jewish Pale in Russia; how her father was brought up in all the learning of the Hebrews, but without a trade, and so became a dreamer of dreams with little power, tho abundant will, to fight the battle of life for his wife and children; how the child suffered agonies from fear of persecution from her Gentile neighbors in Polotzk and from the officials of the Czar—agonies doubtless intensified by a powerful imagination; how her mother ran the little business on which the family depended for a living, until there was no business to run; how the father emigrated to America and after three years sent for his family; how the great journey was made from Polotzk to Boston; how financial misfortune pursued the family in Boston; how the elder sister must needs go to work to keep the wolf from the door; how the family endured the miseries of one tenement-house after another, each more wretched than the preceding, until at last they found comfort in "a darling cottage of our own, where the sun shines in at every window, and the green grass runs up to our very doorstep"; how the father and mother made every sacrifice that their gifted daughter might go through the public schools, the Girls' Latin School, and at last Barnard College; how she frequented the public library and gained the friendship of the great and good; and how the formalism of Judaism gave place to more rational views of religion and of life. All this and much more is told with a picturesqueness, a distinction, and a poetic touch that make "The Promised Land" as interesting as the best fiction. For the author has the gift of making literature out of the slightest incident—of touching "the palpable and the familiar with golden exhalations of the dawn." For example, she is telling of a Sabbath day's walk on the banks of the Polota River, when she sees a peasant plowing. Here is how she describes the incident:

"A market garden lay on the opposite slope, yellow-green with first growth. In the long black furrows yet unsown a peasant pushed his plow. I watched him go up and down, leaving a new black line on the bank for every turn. Suddenly he began to sing, a rude plowman's song. Only the melody reached me, but the meaning sprang up in my heart to fit it—a song of the earth and the hopes of the earth. I sat for a long time listening, looking, tense with attention. I felt myself discovering things. Something in me gasped for life, and lay still. For the space of a wild heart-beat I *knew*, and then I was again a simple child, looking to my earthly senses for life. But the sky had stretched for me, the earth had expanded; a greater life had dawned in me."

That greater life was to come to fruition in America, to which Miss Antin bears noble testimony:

"Here [in the 'courtyard set about with stately columns' of the Boston Public Library] is where I like to remind myself of Polotzk, the better to bring out the wonder of my life. That I, who was born in the prison of the Pale, should roam at will in the land of freedom, was a marvel that it did me good to realize. That I, who was brought up to my teens almost without a book, should be set down in the midst of all the books that ever were written, was a miracle as great as any on record. That an outcast should become a privileged citizen, that a beggar should dwell in a palace—this was a romance more thrilling than poet ever sung. Surely I was rocked in an enchanted cradle."

Was ever a more magnificent tribute paid to America?

II

The historian will find in "The Promised Land" material of great value and undoubted accuracy, not only as to municipal government and social conditions in a community within the Russian Pale, but also as to the development of certain characteristics of the Russian Jew, which are here freely admitted. Mary Antin, child tho she was, saw with her own eyes and experienced in her own person, the horrors of persecution for religion's sake. She saw boys of seven or eight torn from their mother's arms, that they might be tortured into Christianity and made food for bullets in the Russian Army. She saw the discharged Jewish soldier, who had been baptized, suffer the severest punishment if he were caught practising Jewish rites. She saw young men maim themselves for life, rather than endure the persecution to which the Jew was subjected in the Russian Army. She saw Jewish parents reject (even in the case of the small minority of Jewish children permitted to attend) the advantages of the free public schools, rather than have their loved ones subjected to the proselytizing influences they dreaded. She saw her brothers reduced in education to the narrowing influences of the Hebrew school. She saw economic conditions such that it was barely possible to make a living and that all Jews were poor. She saw bribery and deception as the only conditions that made life possible. And with unflinching pen she traces the effects on the character of her race. "Yes, I say, we cheated the Gentiles, whenever we dared, because it was the only thing to do." "The Jew developed a dual conscience, which allowed him to do to the Gentile what he would call a sin against a fellow Jew." "To be a Jew was a costly luxury, the price of which was either money or blood. Is it any wonder that we hoarded our pennies?" "Harassed on every side, thwarted in every normal effort, pent up within narrow limits, all but dehumanized, the Russian Jew fell back upon the only thing that never failed him—his hereditary faith in God. In the study of the Torah he found the balm for all his wounds; the minute observance of traditional rites became the expression of his spiritual cravings; and in the dream of a restoration to Palestine he forgot the world."

III

Such were the conditions under which Mary Antin spent the first twelve years of her life. "I began life in the Middle Ages," she says, "and here am I still, your contemporary in the twentieth century, thrilling with your latest thought." How this transformation, gradual but complete, was accomplished, is the chief theme of the book. Many causes contributed, but two stand out with wonderful distinctness—the educative process in the public schools and in the public library, and the social influence of American friends. As we read the wonderful story, we may find on every page illustrations of Wordsworth's immortal words:

"Not for these I raise
The song of thanks and praise;
But for those obstinate questionings
Of sense and outward things,
Fallings from us, vanishings;
Black misgivings of a creature
Moving about in worlds not realized,
High instincts, before which our mortal nature
Did tremble like a guilty thing surprized."

Obstinate questionings there were, and mists and shadows in which nothing substantial appeared, and black misgivings, but through education and communion with noble spirits, they became

"truths that wake
To perish never."

The great lesson of the book is that education and social influence may triumph over the obstacles of heredity and the circumstances of environment.

IV

What that education was and what that social influence, may be known only by those who read the book with seeing eyes. For the most part, Mary Antin was singularly fortunate in her public-school teachers. They recognized her ability, appreciated her effort, and gave her sympathetic counsel and encouragement. They were of that character which she has, herself, described—"apostles all of an ideal, they go to their work in a spirit of love and inquiry, seeking not comfort, not position, not old-age pensions, but truth that is the soul of wisdom, the joy of big-eyed children, the food of hungry youth." Such a one must have been Miss Dillingham, whose treatment of the little immigrant girl forms one of the most fascinating chapters in the book. And those of us who knew and honored John Tetlow, of the Girls' Latin School, are glad to read the witness that is borne in these pages to his kindness and his wisdom. The memory even of Edward Everett Hale grows more fragrant as we read of his interest in a school-girl from Russia. "I wish I had asked him," says Miss Antin, "that last time I talked with him, how it was that he, who was so modest, made those who walked with him so

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Antin, Mary. The Promised Land. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.75.

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great." The teacher who will take to heart these pages, particularly if it is her lot to deal with immigrant children, will find new joy and hope in her work, as well as wise counsel and pregnant suggestion.

V

"The Promised Land," while outwardly an autobiography of surpassing interest, is a treatise on sociology, of which education is the dominant feature. To all who may still doubt the wisdom of permitting the immigration of the Jews of Russia, to all who would understand the character of the Russian Jew—his patriotism, his striving after spiritual freedom, to all who need to learn patience and gentleness in dealing with children, but chiefly to those who may be in doubt regarding the uplifting influence of the public schools, this volume may be heartily commended. It is a revelation of the material, intellectual, and spiritual wealth America possesses in her Jewish immigrants. The man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force and whose optimism would not be enhanced by its perusal.

COOK'S LIFE OF RUSKIN *

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

WILL H. LOW

In strong contrast to the wealth of literature upon the subject of the Fine Arts, of which the French language can boast a store, is the comparative poverty of our own. Of the host of English essayists who have written on subjects that may be broadly described as esthetic, literature, either in its aims or its methods, can claim the vast majority and but a scant few have treated of the arts of design. Of these again the greater number are devoted to technical questions, like Eastlake's "Materials for a History of Oil Painting," or are biographical as Northcote's "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," or Leslie's "Life of Constable." Reynolds, it is true, has left an invaluable treasure in his "Discourses," and later men, like R. A. M. Stevenson in his monograph on "The Art of Velasquez," or our compatriot, W. C. Brownell, in his "French Art," have added works of which our language may be proud; while still later and to-day there are a number who write upon art subjects with a knowledge and discernment that compares favorably with the literature of art of any country.

But in his time and place, John Ruskin, the subject of this biography, written by E. T. Cook and issued in two handsome volumes by the Macmillan Company, had a fruitful but almost untilled field before him when, to quote our author, he "set himself down in his little study at Herne Hill to write in the full enthusiasm of youth the first volume of 'Modern Painters.'"

This was in 1842, in the twenty-third year of Ruskin's age, and from that time until the last years, which were partially obscured by failing mentality; favored by circumstances of fortune; endowed with a literary gift which arrested attention from the first and enlisted among his readers virtually all who cared for English prose; his pen was never idle. It is meet that we should look back at this long period between his first work and the closing years of his influence and acknowledge a deep debt of gratitude for the gallant warfare he so consistently maintained against the stiff-necked and rebellious generation with whom his lot was cast, especially in the mid-Victorian years. It is perhaps less easy, under the conditions of the present time, to follow him in the devious wanderings where a complexity of interests diverted him from the straight and narrow path of art, with entire agreement of his plan of campaign, nor indeed approval of the ultimate conquest as he conceived it—were such victory possible in a conflict whose very essence is to disclose new fields to conquer for every inch of territory gained.

It is not by harking back and reconstituting conditions, which were in their time instances of progress and for that reason alone serviceable, that a living art can be established or maintained with any hope of progression, and had it been possible for the various gilds established by Ruskin or through his influence to maintain an existence, when once his personal effort, his fortune, or his influence were removed, their product might have had a vague antiquarian or ethnological interest, but it would have counted little for contemporaneous art.

With infinite pains, and with as much impartiality as a devoted disciple can decently evince, Mr. Cook has followed Ruskin's life from the cradle to the grave, and by copious citations from his work has given the full story of the man and as clear an exposition of his aims as such a tangled and persistently digressive mind as that pertaining to his subject permits. If one arises from the perusal of these two comprehensive volumes with something like a sense of weariness it is in no wise the fault of the method or the style of the author, but it is rather a reflex of the futility inherent to much of the ill-directed effort of Ruskin, due partially to his divergent nature and in part to the reluctance with which the average Anglo-Saxon mind accepts any elucidation of the question of art apart from morals. That this attitude of mind is an aftermath of the Reformation, which finding art established as a child of the Church misjudged it in its condemnation of Papacy, or if it be simply due to the fact that with the English-speaking peoples it is a transplanted growth, left to prosper as it will, lacking the direction and culture with which established academies and generations of practitioners have guided it in Continental Europe, is a question sufficiently trite; but one which this book recalls and for which it gives but an enigmatic answer. Ruskin's was the voice preaching in the wilderness of his time, but his doctrine was seldom so simple and direct as when, in 1885, he wrote the preface to his autobiographical memories of childhood: . . . "So that very early indeed in my thoughts on trees, I had got at the principle given fifty years afterward in *Proserpina*, that the seeds and fruits of them were for the sake of the flowers, not the flowers for the fruit."

That a work of art should exist for itself, not for the sake of "the fruit," be the fruit geological, meteorological, or moral verity, is well-nigh forgotten, as Ruskin wanders from theme to theme, measuring Turner's purely intuitive impressions of nature with a yardstick, or reassuring the English nation of the accuracy of his favorite painter's vision of Mont Blanc by tapping with a geologist's hammer. Hence his instant acceptance of the tenets of the Preraffaelites; quite misconceiving their aim to be other than a healthy return to the study of nature from a purely technical standpoint; and even influencing and convincing certain of the men that the greatest quality of a picture was an artless truth—largely botanical when threads of morality were not intermixt. But if his direct teaching is of little import, and if his critical faculty was so at fault that he praises beyond measure an amiable amateur like Miss Francesca Alexander, and breaks lances of critical disparagement with the doughty Whistler—and is impaled on his butterfly barb in consequence—nevertheless the fact of the existence of an English writer, who by the magic of his style was able to command so great a circle of readers, and who, consecrating his life to the promulgation of art, exercised so widespread an influence, is of immense importance to our English-speaking world. Perhaps the very range of subjects which he conceived to be comprized in his main theme was a quality rather than a defect in addressing an audience unprepared for the clarity and directness of the more logical Continental view of art. A recent book of memoirs, "One Look Back," by G. W. E. Russell, speaks of Ruskin, "whose lectures, supposed to be on Fine Arts, ranged over every topic in earth and heaven." By thus unwittingly disguising his object, by "gilding the pill," as it were, he undoubtedly brought to the consideration of art as a factor in life many who otherwise would have dwelt content and ignorant. That Ruskin's message was conveyed in a language that hovers between the boundaries of poetry and prose, that carries a harmony that is all its own, has long been conceded. His spoken addresses must have been strangely impressive, as Mr. Cook's testimony would have us believe, and their intense sincerity, rising tho it did at times to whimsical intolerance, explains the following which his personality won. Tho the book is far from a chronicle of a happy life, in some sense hardly a successful one, Mr. Cook has managed to convey a charming impression of the man who was a good son, a faithful friend, a gifted writer, and, best of all, one who, embracing a great faith in early life, was stedfast, enthusiastic, and self-sacrificing in person and in purse to advance his belief throughout his working years.

Cook, E. T. The Life of John Ruskin. New York: The Macmillan Co. London: George Allen & Co., Ltd. 1911.

OTHER BOOKS

Rion, Hanna. Let's Make a Flower Garden. Pp. 208. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. 1912. $1.35.

With the springtime comes not only the flowering of nature, but the budding of literary genius, and the would-be gardener has to choose, for his instruction, from a bewildering list of books on horticulture in all its forms. In this year's crop, this little hand-book of information and encouragement is especially attractive, in its contents, its style, and, particularly, in its appearance and illustrations. The descriptions and suggestions are thoroughly practical, but the writer so evidently loves her subject and expresses herself so piquantly that the very reading becomes a delight, even when it concerns mere dry

(*Continued on page* 1264)

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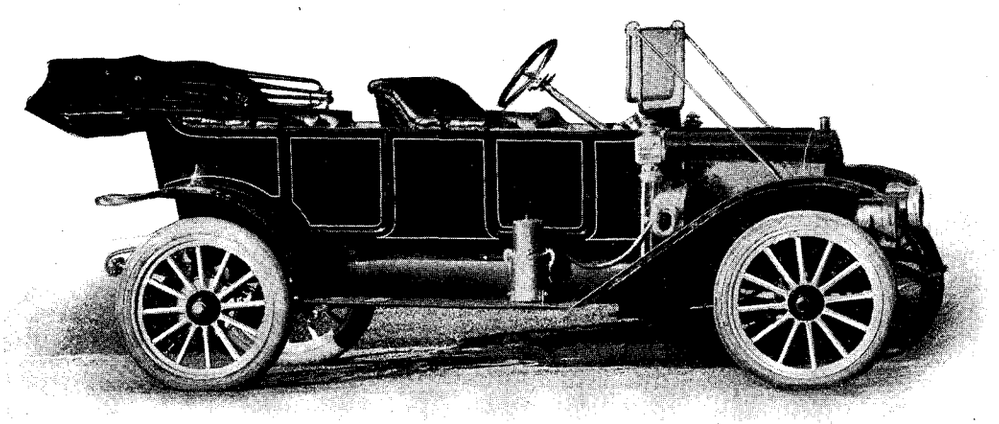

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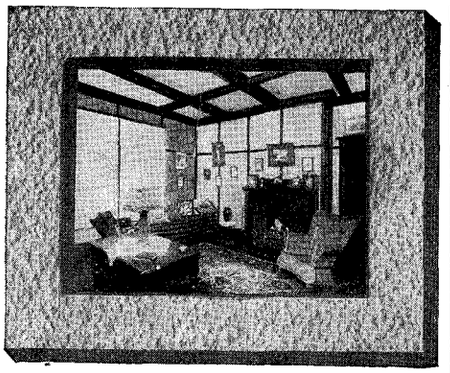

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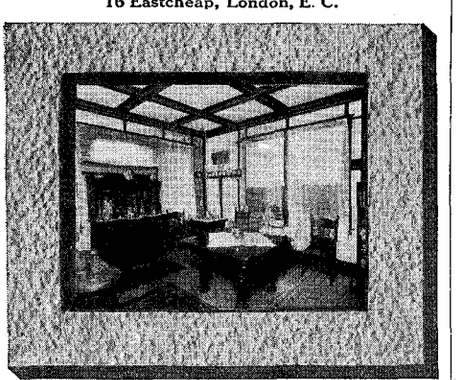

Beaver Board walls and ceilings saved Mr. Sloan, Wilmington, N. C., from the cracking of plaster and the need of re-papering, as well as making his home more attractive.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1062)

details about how and where to plant, the choice of fertilizers, and selection of plants.

"To get the greatest good from a garden, we should not undertake more than we can personally take care of." "Garden-making is creative work, just as much as painting, or writing a poem. It is a personal expression of self, an individual conception of beauty."

Holliday, Carl. The Wit and Humor of Colonial Days. Pp. 308. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1912. $1.50.

Professor Holliday's book is written to prove that the American's ability to "see the point" is as old as the nation and not a development of the last half-century. "Nor has the stream of wit and humor once ceased from the landing of the colonists in Virginia." "Faithfully, too, this type of literature has served the nation in every crisis. It has ridiculed our foes, encouraged our defenders, and turned the hardships of war into causes of merriment. In great political struggles it has laughed hypocrisy, bombast, and dangerous movements out of court. In times of peace it has proved its value in maintaining decent standards, in driving silly and foppish tendencies from our thoughts, and in showing us ourselves as we really are." The author covers the period from 1607 to about 1800 and gives the main facts about the lives of his subjects as well as illustrations from their writings.

The first division he makes is that of the early colonial humorists, with such illustrations as Nathaniel Ward, William Byrd, Benjamin Franklin, and others; then he takes the "Humor of the Revolution," which is, for the most part, anonymous, then the "Humor of the Republic," the origin of the "Hartford Wits," and finally considers the "Colonial Stage" with its illustrations. Much had to be omitted, but, in the main, the material is comprehensive and complete. "It is a remarkable testimony to the sturdiness of the American people, that, in spite of the terrors of the wilderness and the terrors of tyrannical misrule, they have retained the happy faculty of being able to see a joke and return it with interest. May they never lose that faculty."

Weeks, Raymond, Bright, James W., Grandgent, Charles H. The N. E. A. Phonetic Alphabet, with a Review of the Whipple Experiments. Lancaster, Pa.: New Era Printing Company. Paper, 12mo, pp. 91.

This pamphlet contains a vigorous reply to a brochure by Professor Whipple criticizing the inclusion in dictionaries of the N. E. A. Phonetic Alphabet—a subject of much interest to teachers and phoneticians. The first answer is that Dr. Whipple was not competent by training to deal with the matter as he attempted to do, and that consequently many of his criticisms are undermined by truth and experience. This is manifested by the present writers in much detail. They then proceed to defend the N. E. A. system, taking as their basis the great need—indeed absolute necessity (in their view)—of a national scientific alphabet to-day, as an instrument for the study and teaching of the native and foreign languages, and as a simple but accurate way to indicate the pronunciation of words in our multitude of school-books and reference works. It looks as tho they had completely won their case.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

PHOTOGRAPHING A VOLCANO IN ERUPTION

MOTION-PICTURE men who photograph lions and tigers usually have somebody handy with a rifle to quiet them if they get too rampageous, but when a man is photographing a volcano he has no quietus available. So there is a thrill in the latter sport that has a tingle all its own. It was felt by Charles Martin, a Government photographer in the Philippine service, when he went to the trembling rim of Taal Volcano last winter and took a remarkable series of pictures of spouting columns of mud, lava, and poisonous gases thousands of feet in diameter, which devastated a whole region and killed 1,400 people. This feat is described in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington) by Dean C. Worcester, Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines, who quotes Mr. Martin and also gives us some of his own observations to add to the picturesqueness of the story. Secretary Worcester's personal acquaintance with Taal Volcano began in 1888, when he and Dr. Frank S. Bourns, an ornithologist, attempted to go from the island of Mindoro to Luzon in a small sail-boat and were driven ashore at the Bay of Bantangas by a storm. They had to wait a day or two for an outgoing steamer, so they availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the volcano. Here is how the crater looked at that time:

The view that opened before us was one of unsurpassed grandeur and beauty. We had ascended the eastern slope of the volcano. There lay at our feet a great depression, roughly circular and approximately a mile in diameter. Its walls were in most places nearly, or quite, perpendicular. They were beautifully stratified and brightly colored. Immediately in front of us was a lunette-shaped fragment of a second crater wall, the remainder of which had long since disappeared.

On the floor of the main crater there were three brilliantly colored lakes, of which the northernmost was blue, the central one yellow, and the southernmost a vivid emerald green. The yellow and green lakes were boiling violently, and from an opening under the southern point of the crater fragment above mentioned there arose, with a steady roar and occasional subterranean explosions, an immense column of steam and sulfur fumes. Numerous solfataras on the floor and sides of the crater spat forth poisonous vapors and contributed assorted hissings to the general chorus of strange and awe-inspiring sounds.

Immediately in front of us the slope of the crater wall was somewhat less abrupt than elsewhere, and we saw extending down to the crater floor traces of a zigzag path, said to have been constructed by a love-sick governor to satisfy the caprice of his inamorata, who desired to descend into the crater.

Lured on by that strange impulse which

(*Continued on page* 1266)

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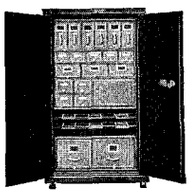

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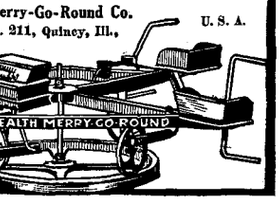

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1264)

so often leads people into foolish adventures, we scrambled down this apology for a path, finding the main crater floor so hot that we were forced to stand first on one foot and then on the other to keep the soles of our shoes from scorching. We climbed the fragment of the inner crater wall, worked along it to a point immediately above the opening from which was steadily issuing a great column of fumes and steam, craned our necks over the edge and stared down into the seemingly bottomless depths below.

We then retraced our steps, and, like the idiots that we were, endeavored to approach one of the boiling lakes in order to secure samples of the water. Soon the ground began to ring hollow under our feet. At this moment one of our Filipino attendants broke through the thin crust on which we were standing, and sank to his knees in boiling mud, scalding his legs so that the skin came off. We promptly retraced our steps and climbed up the crater wall, which proved to be a very different undertaking from descending it. After a brief rest on the rim we reluctantly turned our backs on a view which was then the grandest I had ever seen, and which made a lasting impression on me.

Upon his return to the Philippines in 1900 Secretary Worcester renewed his acquaintance with Taal, finding the crater little changed. He was assured that no eruption was likely to occur, but he believed the volcano was far from being dead. His suspicions were confirmed on January 27, 1911, when the seismographs at the Manila Observatory began to register frequent disturbances. There were twenty-six distinct shocks that day, and on the 28th 217 were recorded. The writer goes on:

Definite news that Taal was in eruption was received during the morning of January 28, in a telegram. Charles Martin, the Government photographer, left for the scene of disturbance at 3 P.M., reaching the edge of Bombon Lake at 8 P.M. As Mr. Martin was one of the few competent observers who witnessed the eruption at short range, and who was not so overcome by the awful catastrophe in which it culminated as to be unable to give any intelligent account of what occurred, particular interest attaches to his statements.

He had been sent to obtain a photographic record of the phenomena of this eruption, which no one anticipated would be destructive, and he proceeded to perform his appointed task with extraordinary coolness, and with complete disregard for his personal safety. It is due to the merest chance that he is alive to-day.

Early in the morning of January 29 he crossed the disturbed waters of Bombon Lake in Mr. Ward's boat and by eight o'clock had made his way to the crater rim, from which point he secured a magnificent series of photographs giving an impressive idea of the play of titanic forces which was then occurring.

It was at once evident that every weak point in the crater floor had given way. From the former site of the green lake, at

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one end of which was located the active crater in 1888, there rolled an enormous column of vapor, which towered skyward until caught by the morning breeze, and was then swept, black and threatening, westward over the neighboring province of Cavité. Enormous masses of black mud were thrown to a great height at frequent intervals, boring their way through the column of white steam. There were frequent loud explosions of sufficient intensity to shake the solid earth.

The varied phases of this imposing display tempted Mr. Martin to expose plates until his stock became practically exhausted, when he returned to Tanauan with but a single plate ready for use.

At 1.05 o'clock on the following morning he was awakened by an extraordinarily heavy explosion and saw an enormous column of mud rising from the crater, which was distant some eleven miles. There was a magnificent display of "chain" lightning about the black mud-cloud, and the explosion had awakened and terrified every one. Twelve minutes later there was a rain of mud at Tanauan. It was followed by a fall of fine, dry volcanic ejecta. Shortly before two o'clock the sky, which had been obscured by the black mud-cloud, cleared completely.

While Mr. Martin and his companions were still discussing the imposing phenomenon which they had witnessed, there occurred at 2.20 o'clock two terrific explosions, or I should say perhaps a double explosion, for the second report succeeded the first so quickly as almost to coincide with it, and people a little farther away noted but one concussion. We now know that this explosion tore most of the floor out of the main crater of Taal Volcano and hurled it skyward. A huge black cloud continued to rise for a long time. Its ejection was attended by a most extraordinary electrical display, which was visible for 250 miles.

Mr. Martin and his companions left Banadero for Volcano Island in a partially crippled launch at 1 P.M. on the day of the eruption. The photographer reached the rim of the crater two hours later and soon completed his series of negatives. Then he joined his companions and started back to the boat. But that was not all:

Fifteen minutes later there occurred a tremendous explosion, which again deluged the island with mud, while a black cloud of noxious fumes rolled down the slopes of the volcano to, and over, the neighboring waters of the lake.

Of this adventurous journey Mr. Martin says:

"At the time, it was my own opinion that absolutely no animal life could have withstood and lived through the eruption on the island; it was completely devastated, not a blade of grass escaping. Large trees eight inches in diameter were broken, leaving stumps of one foot or one and one-half feet high. The ends of these stumps were shredded like whisk-brooms by the fall of sand and small stones driven by the force of the eruption. A large stone weighing not less than 600 pounds was projected clear on top of the highest ridge.

"A rock was found with its surface fused, giving it the appearance known as 'bread-crust'; the greatest diameter of

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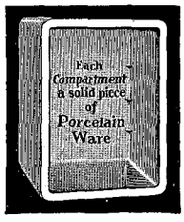

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It also describes the wonderful advantages of the "MONROE." The **one refrigerator** with each food compartment made of a solid piece of unbreakable snow-white porcelain ware—every corner rounded like above cut. The **one refrigerator** accepted in the best homes and leading hospitals because it can be made germlessly clean by simply wiping out with a damp cloth. The **one refrigerator** that will pay for itself in a saving on ice bills, food waste and repairs. **The "MONROE" is sold at factory prices on 30 days' trial. We pay the freight and guarantee "full satisfaction or money back."**

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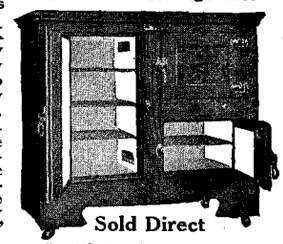
The "Monroe"
The Lifetime Refrigerator



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If, in your opinion, this garment, labeled as below,

Be Sure It Has This Label — TRADE MARK "Porosknit" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. — It Means Genuine "Porosknit"

fails to give you its cost value in underwear satisfaction, return it direct to us and we will replace it or refund your money, including postage. This guarantee applies to every genuine "Porosknit" garment not stamped "Seconds" or "Imperfect" across the "Porosknit" Label.

Chalmers Knitting Company, Amsterdam, New York

The "Porosknit" guarantee has *no conditions* or time-limit. This means that there is such *quality* in genuine "Porosknit"—the best materials possible, the utmost care in making, durability, true fit and comfort—that we, the makers, can stand back of each garment with the *absolute warranty* of "satisfaction, or your money back."

This is unanswerable proof of how good is genuine "Porosknit."

Accept no imitation—remembering that none but the genuine can have the real "Porosknit" label, as shown here. Look for the Guarantee Bond with each garment.

"Porosknit" UNION SUITS are the maximum of comfort—no bulging at waist line—easy to button—stay buttoned. **Light, Cool and Elastic.**

For MEN **50c** Any Style Shirts and Drawers per garment — For BOYS **25c**

Union Suits—Any Style: For Men **$1.00** — For Boys **50c**

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Make & Keep You "Fit"

Thousands gain from them strength, vitality, rich blood, clear complexions.

The highest-priced olive oil in the world, sealed in soft, soluble shells. Royal-Olvules carry Nature's PUREST & BEST health-builder easily & tastelessly down the throat.

This olive oil was awarded the gold medal for QUALITY & PURITY at the St. Louis & Paris Expositions. (You should beware of adulterated olive oils.)

The oil in Royal-Olvules is prest under strictest sanitary conditions from the world's finest olives. Nutritive value, 97 percent. A specific for constipation.

$1.00 the box of 120 Royal-Olvules
25c. for sample box (24 Royal-Olvules)

References: Any Bank in Philadelphia:

Thomas Martindale & Co.
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Sample and Booklet free on request.

All Druggists, 25c

Ask for the Calox Tooth Brush, 35c

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NEW YORK

this stone was one meter. But I did not see any fire or red-hot stone thrown up. The heat was possibly enough to fuse rock, but of course from Tanauan I could not see such things erupting, and while I was on the crater's rim there was nothing thrown up that could possibly be called 'fiery.' The eruption consisted mainly of mud, and very wet mud at that.

"The trees on the island were broken and were found lying in a direction radiating from the crater. The fall of the mud, tho sufficient to break up all branches, was not sufficient to break the trunks, which were nevertheless torn off at one to one and one-half feet from the ground. Such results were caused by the terrific explosions.

"The whole island had also subsided about eight to ten feet. This is readily attested by the trees, which used to be on high ground and are now found several feet in water. Such trees do not live in the water."

Of the havoc wrought by the eruption, Secretary Worcester says:

The thousands upon thousands of people who were awakened by the final explosion in time to see the enormous column of ejecta shooting up from Taal, and to witness the extraordinary attendant electrical display, little dreamed that in the twinkling of an eye some 1,400 human beings had perished. Indeed, a period of several days elapsed before it was realized at Manila that an appalling calamity had occurred. This was largely due to the fact that there was a sharply marked zone of devastation, within which the destruction of life and property was practically complete, while outside of this region comparatively little harm was done. It is a grewsomely significant fact that the known killed numbered 1,335, while the known wounded, many of whom were terribly injured, and not a few of whom subsequently died, numbered only 199.

The dead and the wounded were found in most unexpected places. Not a few persons had been fleeing in terror as a result of the explosion which had occurred at 1.05 when overwhelmed by the final cataclysm at 2.20, and had meanwhile been able to travel a considerable distance from their homes. Many were washed inland by the waves from the lake and were buried under piles of débris.

Most of the survivors were horribly injured. In numerous instances their flesh was lacerated and their bones were fractured by stones from the volcano, falling timbers of houses, or flying débris driven by the dreadful blast from the crater, while most of them had horrible injuries the exact nature of which is in dispute. They have been almost invariably referred to as "burns," but the fact that clothing was not charred in any observed instance negatives the idea that the dead were killed or the wounded injured by fire.

It was noted, furthermore, that the bark of the stumps of trees on the side toward the volcano was often cut to tow, when not completely destroyed, and that the resulting fine strands of wood-fiber were not burned, and in my opinion there is little doubt that a large majority of the killed and wounded were injured by what was in effect a gigantic sand-blast. This view is strengthened by the fact that in many cases the thinnest and most transparent fabrics sufficed completely to protect the underlying flesh.

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HE BROUGHT BEAUTY TO CITIES

THE pioneers who staked off the streets and designed the public buildings in many of our cities never dreamed of the artistic demands of later generations, and the consequence is that a comparatively large number of American municipalities will have to make themselves over in a sense if they are to live up to their ideals. This fact dawned upon Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago, several years ago, and largely as a result of his efforts there is now a budding renaissance in civic art which has made itself felt throughout the country. The idea began to take root soon after Mr. Burnham designed the magnificent group of buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and now such cities as New York, Chicago, Cleveland, and San Francisco, as well as many smaller municipalities, are ambitious to build civic centers. The growth of the movement probably is due to the efforts of scores of exponents of municipal beauty, but, in the opinion of many of the leading daily papers, Burnham was its acknowledged leader, and his death in Heidelberg, Germany, on June 1, deprived this country of one not easily spared. The New York *Sun* gives us this list of his most notable achievements:

Many buildings in the heart of New York City's financial district were among Mr. Burnham's work in the East. He was on the commission that supervised the reconstruction of many Federal buildings in Washington.

After the United States obtained the Philippine Islands he was sent to direct the building of the Government's structures in Manila.

When the Flatiron building was completed and the never-to-be-settled controversy as to its architectural merits was running high one of the critics thus freed his mind:

"It's hideous. The man that ought to have been called in to make a beautiful job of a building on so eccentric a site is Burnham—Daniel H. Burnham."

If the critic had taken counsel before speaking he wouldn't have spoken at all, for the designer of the Fuller building—that's the Flatiron's right name—was no other than that same Daniel H. Burnham. It was his most puzzling problem, and he solved it with a building that made commercially profitable practically every inch of space in the lofty triangle. In appearance it is not a typically Burnham structure, for his works were usually characterized by simplicity and mass. He was better revealed in the new Wanamaker stores in this city and Philadelphia.

Burnham was a designer of skyscrapers long before he came to be known as "Burnham, the city beautifier." He and the late John Wellborn Root became partners in the Chicago firm of Burnham & Root in 1872. They made many changes in the sky-line of that city, and in all their uprearing the keynote was simplicity. Burnham's first big building was the Rookery. It was followed by the Temple, the Ma-

Why the Eyes of the Business World Are on the ROYAL

Because it is the machine that is putting big things over these days—doing big things for big people. *Performance*, not price, sells the Royal.

True, it sells for 25% less than the usual list price of other standard machines. But among the thousands of Royal users are the best and biggest concerns in the country—far too wise to buy a typewriter for mere price reasons. They select the Royal for its inherent merit and marvelous performance—*after* comparison with other machines.

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The action of the Royal is refreshingly light and easy. Its great speed, perfect alignment, and unequaled manifolding power make it a machine unexcelled in all-around workability. LET US PROVE IT.

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Everything Included
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That the Royal Standard Typewriter is made of the highest grade materials obtainable and by the most skillful workmen money can hire;
That it will do work of the best quality for a greater length of time at less expense for upkeep than any other typewriter, regardless of price.
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This Tag is attached to every machine after it passes inspection at the factory. It bears an unconditional Guarantee, backed by one of the biggest and strongest concerns in the typewriter industry. Read it.

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Delicious, Invigorating MALTED MILK

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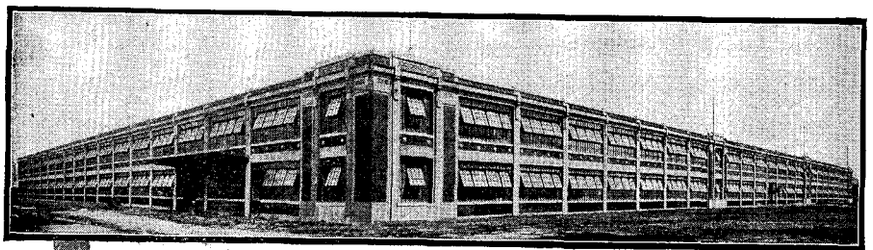

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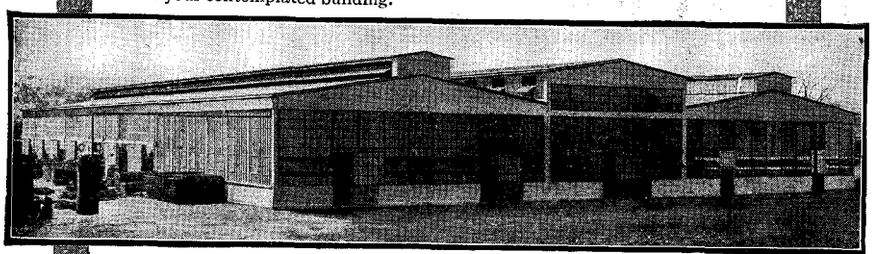
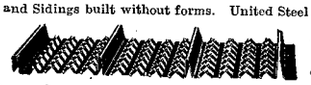
Embrace all constructions, including reinforced concrete, stucco, metal lath, steel windows, waterproofing, finishes, steel specialties, etc. Kahn Buildings are found the world over, and represent maximum *fireproofness, daylightness, strength, safety* and *economy*. Our experience covers thousands of the most carefully planned buildings, and is at your service without cost if you write us about your contemplated building.



Hy-Rib Concrete Roofs and Sidings built without forms. United Steel Sash in all windows.

Hy-Rib  **Hy-Rib**

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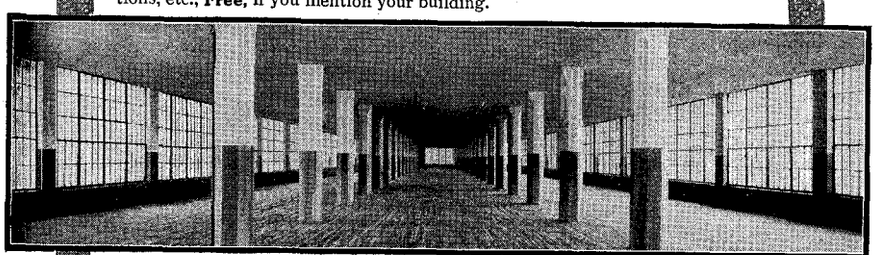

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MOVABLE PARTITIONS
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CASEMENT SASH

Improved types of sash for all openings. Machine built of rolled steel—unweakened by cutting or punching. Flood interior with daylight. Proof against fire and storm. Cannot warp, rot or wear out. **United Steel Sash Catalog,** showing complete details, illustrations, etc., **Free,** if you write us about your building.

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The great masters and their methods are realistically pictured in "Your Loving Nell." The book is a series of letters depicting the experiences of an American woman, Mrs. Nelly Gore, who studied music abroad. 12mo, cloth, 234 pages, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

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The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 30,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 25 cents; flexible leather, 50 cents, net; indexed, 5 cents extra. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

The best treat for children
Welch's
The National Drink
Grape Juice
Pure and Unfermented
it is fruit-nutrition in fluid form-just the pure juice of selected October Concords, bottled.
Welch's

sonic Temple, the Illinois Trust Bank, the Great Northern Hotel, the First National Bank, the Railway Exchange, in which were Burnham's offices; Marshall Field's store, and others. Burnham also designed the Mills Building in San Francisco, the Ellicott Square Building in Buffalo, the Society for Savings and the First, Third, and Fourth National Bank buildings in Cleveland, the Land Title Building in Philadelphia, the Frick Building in Pittsburg, and the Ford Building in Detroit.

The Columbian Exposition of 1893 really gave Burnham his start as a planner of cities. The exposition's chief architect was originally Root, Burnham's partner, but when the work was well under way Root died and Burnham became chief. White City was built under his direction.

As the designer of the Columbian Exposition buildings and the organizer and controlling operator of all the forces which carried out that tremendous undertaking, he achieved an international reputation, and the fact that his popularity was no less marked than his ability was demonstrated in 1893, when a public dinner was given in his honor in Madison Square Garden, New York, attended by more than four hundred of the leading business men of that city who presented him with a magnificent loving cup.

Cities that were frank enough to admit they were architecturally ugly began calling for Burnham to come and show them the way to civic beauty. He became chairman of the National Commission for the Beautifying of Washington, other members of which were C. F. McKim, Augustus Saint Gaudens, and Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr. The noble plan that they worked out, based on the ideals of L'Enfant, is now transforming the national capital. The new Union Station was one of Burnham's personal contributions to the scheme.

He was chairman of the commission which began the work of changing the map of Cleveland. He spent more than a year in San Francisco, devising a heroic plan for a civic center, and despite setbacks due to the great fire in 1906, the Pacific Coast metropolis still hopes to carry out his plans. We read on:

The Government sent Burnham to the Philippines to reconstruct the cities of Manila and Baguio. In Manila he said:

"The delightfulness of a city is an element of the first importance to its prosperity, for those who make fortunes will stay and others will come if the attractions are strong enough, and the money thus kept at home, added to that freely spent by the visitors, will be enough to insure continuous good times. The aim should be to make Manila really the 'Pearl of the Orient.'"

The plan that Chicago is now laboring on for her adornment is also Burnham's. Millions are being spent on it. "Beautiful Brooklyn" will owe much to Burnham. He visited that borough in December last, looked it over, dined with the citizens' committee and said:

"Get the right start. Begin by making your people enthusiastic. Go after them and keep on going after them by speeches, pamphlets, charts, and lectures. You must have the people behind you before

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you can do anything for a city. Show them that it pays in dollars and cents that a city should be beautiful. Do this and the rest will be easy."

He told Brooklyn not to be content with planning to build or to alter just so much as they had the money to pay for.

"The way to plan for an undertaking of this magnitude," he said, "is to look upon the city as a place of residence and a place of business for those who will come in the future. This is the unselfish side and the side for those who are willing to sacrifice for the future. This doesn't mean a mere fad, a mere interesting thing which you should go into because you enjoy the novelty of it. It means that to-day men have arrived at a certain level of intelligence, and, having arrived there, they inevitably desire to have good air, wide spaces, a place for the children to play in."

Burnham was too busy with Washington and his private business to take active charge of Brooklyn's uplift. At his recommendation Edward H. Bennett, who had been associated with him in Chicago and San Francisco, was engaged, and beautiful Brooklyn is in the making.

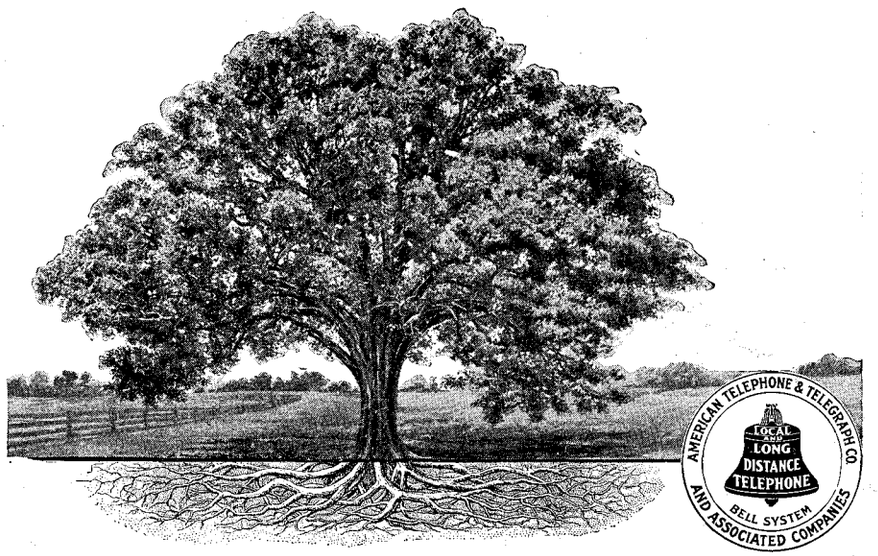
Burnham was born in Henderson, N. Y., on September 4, 1846. He was the son of Edwin and Elizabeth Burnham. He went to Chicago in 1855 when his parents moved here. He was for a time a pupil in Professor Snow's private school, located upon the present site of the fair, and later attended the old Jones School and the only high school then in Chicago. He received two years of private instruction in Waltham, Mass., and for a year was the only pupil of Prof. T. B. Hayward, formerly of Harvard University.

He was married to Margaret Sherman, of Chicago, in 1876. In 1894 Burnham was president of the American Institute of Architects. Harvard and Yale gave him honorary master's degrees, Northwestern University made him an honorary doctor of science, and the University of Illinois conferred an LL.D. degree upon him in 1905. His home was in Evanston. His two sons are architects.

IN LONDON'S UNDERWORLD

IF all the people in the world ate at one great table, no one would ever starve, said Robert Louis Stevenson. If we lived within hail of the wretched sufferers of the slums, our sympathy would not let them suffer long. Such nearness may never be, perhaps, but every writer who tells how the other half lives, as did Jacob A. Riis, helps. The first step toward intelligent relief is knowledge. An English social worker, Thomas Holmes, has just written a book on "London's Underworld" (Dutton) in which he takes us on an imaginary trip through some of the rookeries where human beings live and work in a way that, if they were horses, would cause the S. P. C. A. to interfere. But they are not horses, and nobody interferes. Let us go with Mr. Holmes on his exploring-trip:

It is one o'clock A.M., and we go down six steps into what is facetiously termed a "breakfast parlor"; here we find a man and woman about sixty years of age. The



The Tree System—The Bell System

A NOBLE tree thrives because the leaves, twigs, branches, trunk and roots are all working together, each doing its part so that all may live.

Neither the roots nor the branches can live without the other, and if the trunk is girdled so that the sap cannot flow, the tree dies.

The existence of the tree depends not only on the activity of all the parts, but upon their being always connected together in the "tree system."

This is true also of that wonderful combination of wires, switchboards, telephones, employes and subscribers which helps make up what is called the Bell Telephone System.

It is more than the vast machinery of communication, covering the country from ocean to ocean. Every part is alive, and each gives additional usefulness to every other part.

The value of telephone service depends not only on the number of telephones, but upon their being always connected together, as in the Bell System.

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One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

L. & C. Hardtmuth's "KOH-I-NOOR" PENCILS IN 17 DEGREES AND COPYING.

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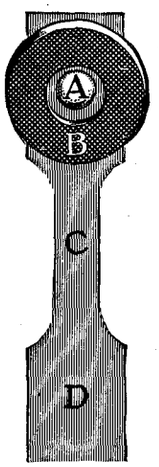
That Corn Will Go for Good



It will be ended forever in 48 hours, if you use a Blue-jay plaster.

The pain ends instantly when you apply it. Then the B & B wax gently loosens the corn. In two days it comes out, root and all.

No soreness, no discomfort. Nothing else known does what Blue-jay does.

That's why millions use it. You will never let corns disturb you when you find this out.

Nor will you ever pare them. Paring takes off just the top of the corn. And a slip of the blade means infection—sometimes a dangerous one.

The right way—the easy way—is to end them completely with this famous Blue-jay plaster. Prove it today.

A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters

Sold by Druggists—15c and 25c per package

Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters (152)

Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of B & B Handy Package Absorbent Cotton, etc.

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"The Harvard."—Something distinctly new—takes you away from the conventional straw. Light, stylish, serviceable. Of waterproof silk, in three colors; shepherd plaid; dark gray; light gray striped. You can buy "the Harvard" only of us. Stores will sell it NEXT YEAR at $3 and more. We offer it PREPAID THIS SUMMER at $2. Money back if you don't like it. Order now—simply state size and color and enclose $2. Write for 1912 Spring and Summer Style book of Hats and Caps—FREE.

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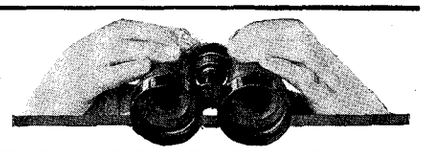

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—high and low power—equally good for **day** and **night** use—distant, or near view. ALL the service of several glasses in **one**.

One delighted purchaser says of

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"I am well pleased with them; more than I expected. All the boys here anxious to own a pair."

GEO. P. STORM, U. S. ARMY, FORT LISCUM, ALASKA

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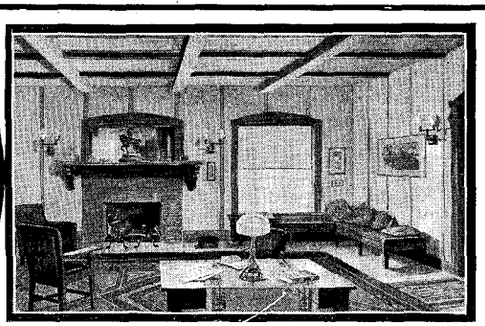

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It is the only Wall Board made under this scientific moisture proof process

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takes the place of both lath and plaster—It is very tough and durable—It is easily cut with an ordinary saw and is nailed direct to the studding—
It will not warp or crack, or shrink—and may be decorated in any style desired—
It is used in building the new house and in making over the old—Put it on right over old and cracked plaster if you wish—
The cost is less than lath and plaster.

Write for a sample and the illustrated book

THE HEPPES COMPANY - - - 4507 Fillmore Street, Chicago

woman is seated at a small table on which stands a small, evil-smelling lamp, and the man is seated at another small table, but gets no assistance from the lamp; he works in comparative gloom, for he is almost blind; he works by touch.

For fifty years they have been makers of artificial flowers; both are clever artists, and the shops of the West End have fairly blazed with the glory of their roses. Winsome lassies and serene ladies have made themselves gay with their flowers.

There they sit, as they have sat together for thirty years. Neither can read or write, but what can be done in flowers they can do. Long hours and dark rooms have made the man almost blind.

He suffers also from heart disease and dropsy. He can not do much, but he can sit, and sit, while his wife works and works, for in the underworld married women must work if dying husbands are to be cared for.

So for fifteen hours daily and nightly they sit at their roses! Then they lie down on the bed we see in the corner, but sleep does not come, for asthma troubles him, and he must be attended and nursed. . . . . .

We enter another room where the air is thick and makes us sick and faint. We stand at the entrance and look around; we see again the evil-smelling lamp, and again a woman at work at a small table, and she, too, is a widow!

She is making cardboard boxes, and pretty things they are. Two beds are in the room, and one contains three, and the other two, children. On the beds lie scores of dainty boxes. The outside parts lie on one bed, and the insides on the other. They are drying while the children sleep; by and by they will be put together, tied in dozens, and next morning taken to the factory. But of their future history we dare not inquire.

The widow speaks to us, but her hands never rest; we notice the celerity of her movements, the dreadful automatic certainty of her touch is almost maddening; we wait and watch, but all in vain, for some false movement that shall tell us she is human and not a machine. But no, over her shoulder to the bed on the left side, or over her shoulder to the bed on her right side, the boxes fly, and minute by minute and hour by hour the boxes will continue to grow till her task is completed. Then she will put them together, tie them in dozens, and lay herself down on that bed that contains two children.

Need we continue? I think not, but it may give wings to imagination when I say that in London's underworld there are at least 50,000 women whose earnings do not exceed three halfpence per hour, and who live under conditions similar to those described. Working, working, day and night, when they have work to do, practically starving when work is scarce.

The people of the underworld are not squeamish, they talk freely, and as a matter of course, about life and death. Their children are at an early age made acquainted with both mysteries; a dead child and one newly born sometimes occupy a room with other children.

People tell me of the idleness of the underworld, and there is plenty of it; but what astonishes me is the wonderful, the persistent, but almost unrewarded toil that is unceasingly going on, in which even infants share. . . . . .

Here women work and starve, and here

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

childhood, glorious childhood, is withered and stricken; but here, too, the wicked, the vile, the outcast, and the thief find sanctuary.

The strange mixture of it all bewilders me, fascinates me, horrifies me, and yet sometimes it encourages me and almost inspires me. For I see that suffering humanity possesses in no mean degree those three great qualities, patience, fortitude, and endurance.

For perchance these three qualities will feel and grope for a brighter life and bring about a better day.

Tho in all conscience funerals are numerous enough in this bit of the underworld, and tho the conditions are bad enough to destroy its inhabitants, yet the people live on and on, for even death itself sometimes seems reluctant to befriend them.

Surely there is nothing in the underworld so extraordinary as the defiance flung in the face of death by its poor, feeble, ill-nourished, suffering humanity.

According to every well-known rule they ought to die, and not to linger upon the order of their dying. But linger they do, and in their lingering exhibit qualities which ought to regenerate the whole race. It is wonderful upon what a small amount of nourishment humanity can exist, and still more wonderful under what conditions it can survive. . . . . .

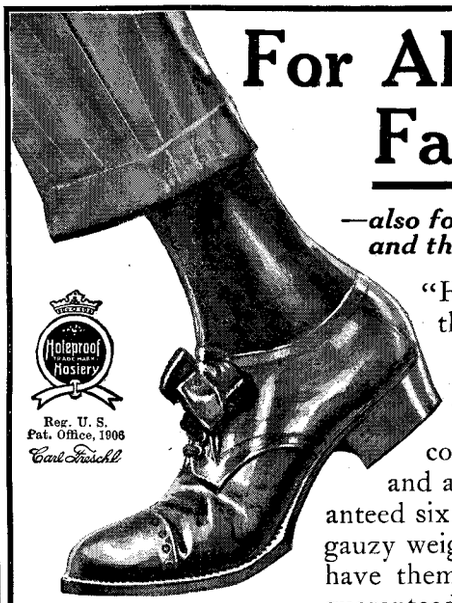
I suppose that if the four children all over eight years of age, belonging to a machinist's widow well known to me, had died, their death would have been attributed to "natural causes." She had dined them upon one pennyworth of stewed tapioca without either sugar or milk. Sometimes the children had returned to school without even that insult to their craving stomachs. But "natural causes" is the euphonious name given by intelligent juries to starvation, when inquests are held in the underworld. Herein is a mystery: in the land of plenty, whose granaries, depots, warehouses are full to repletion, and whose countless ships are traversing every ocean, bringing the food and fruits of the earth to its shores, starvation is held to be a natural cause of death.

Here let me say, and at once, that the two widows referred to are but specimens of a very large company, and that from among my own acquaintances I can with a very short notice assemble one thousand women whose lives are as pitiful, whose food is as limited, whose burdens are as heavy, but whose hearts are as brave as those I have mentioned.

To extract wealth from such poverty would seem impossible, but Mr. Holmes shows how it is done. He writes:

Let us look at the contrasts! Their houses are so miserably supplied with household goods that even a rash and optimistic man would hesitate before offering a sovereign for an entire home, yet pawnshops flourish exceedingly, altho the people possess nothing worth pawning. Children are half-fed, for the earnings of parents are too meager to allow a sufficient quantity of nourishing food; but public-houses do a roaring trade on the ready-money principle, while the chandler supplies scraps of food and half-ounces of tea on very long credit.

Money, too, is scarce, very scarce, yet harpies grow rich by lending the inhabi-



For All Who Walk Fast and Far

—also for those who want good style and the new, smart summer colors

"Holeproof" is for busy people, for those who walk hard all day.

For here is the *wear* with the *comfort* and *style*. No one wants to wear hose that are heavy and coarse. "Holeproof" are light, soft and attractive. Yet six pairs are guaranteed six months. You can have them in gauzy weights if you want them. You can have them in cotton, or silk (three pairs guaranteed three months). There are twelve colors, ten weights and five grades. And "Holeproof" are made for men, women and children. We spend $55,000 a year just to inspect "Holeproof"—to see that each pair is perfect.

Yarn at 70c Per Pound

We pay for the yarn the top market price—an average of 70c a pound. We could buy yarn for 30c. But ours is Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton. More than a million people are wearing these hose today. Hose made with a lesser yarn never will equal the genuine "Holeproof."

Be sure you are *getting* the *genuine*—look for the trademark and this signature—*Carl Freschl*

The genuine "Holeproof" are sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request, or ship direct where there's no dealer near, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance.

FAMOUS
Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Prices of six pairs cotton goods guaranteed six months for men, women and children, range from $1.50 to $3, according to finish and weight.

The silk "Holeproof," three pairs guaranteed three months, cost $2 for the three pairs of men's, $3 for the three pairs of women's.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd., London, Can., Distributors for Canada

Are Your Hose Insured?

(351) *Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."*

Engraving: Coats of Arms, Crests, Book-Plates, Signets.
Dies for Medals to commemorate events, and individual portraits.
Send for sample impressions
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An Accident is liable to happen to anyone—perhaps your dearest friend. Preparedness—*knowing what to do till the doctor comes*—may save the life of that friend. Get **"Emergency Notes,"** Dr. Butler's book, and *be prepared.* Cloth, 50 cents postpaid from
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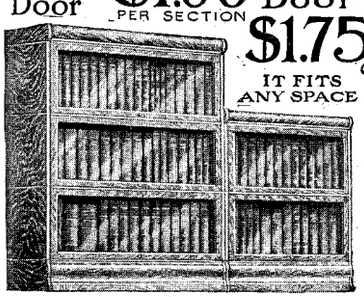
Without Door $1.00 PER SECTION With Door $1.75
IT FITS ANY SPACE



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Lundstrom
IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY
SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

Endorsed "THE BEST" by Over Fifty Thousand Users

MADE under our own patents, in our own factory, and the entire production sold direct to the home and office. That is the reason we can offer them at such ***reasonable prices.*** Our Sectional Bookcases are the product of years of undivided attention to this one line of manufacture. Book sections have ***non-binding, disappearing glass doors,*** and are highly finished in SOLID GOLDEN OAK. Other styles and finishes at correspondingly low prices. **Write for New Catalogue No. 23.**

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO., Little Falls, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.
Branch Office: Flatiron Bldg., New York City

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Where are the Capitals?

They are before you—under your fingers, ready to imprint themselves on the paper at a single stroke, if your typewriter is a

Model 10 Visible

SmithPremier

Writing in sight is of course important, and the writing of the Smith Premier is always in sight. But this is not all. Every character written by the Smith Premier is in sight—not simply *when* it is written, but *all the time.* It is the only typewriter on which everything is visible, from each and every character on the keyboard to the writing on the paper.

And this is only one of the *Fourteen new* features of the Model 10 Smith Premier Typewriter.

Let us send you a catalogue which will tell you about them all.

Smith Premier Department
Remington Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)
New York and Everywhere

Pumps the Year Round Without Cost
Ensures running water in any room of any country home or farm where there is a spring or flowing stream. Beats the windmill. Runs by self water pressure without one cent cost.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC RAM
runs continuously, can't get out of order, flow can be extended and elevated to suit needs. Priced low. Write to-day for Catalogue and quotations.

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of Form Letters, Drawings, Menus, Reports, anything? Then take advantage of our offer of **ten days' trial, without deposit.** Daus' IMPROVED Tip Top is the simplest and quickest method of duplicating. 100 copies from Pen-written and 50 copies from Type-written Original. Complete Duplicator, with "Dauseo" Oiled Parchment Back, negative roll **$5**

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For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 717 $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

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THE "NIAGARA" CLIP

Double Grip NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE

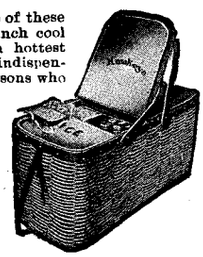
Paper Clip AN OFFICE NECESSITY

100 in Each Box
Sample Box 15c.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY
"Largest Clip Makers in the World."

Hawkeye Refrigerator Baskets

A 5-lb. piece of ice in one of these baskets will keep the lunch cool for a whole day, even in hottest weather. One of the indispensables for motorists or persons who love to spend the days out in the woods. Baskets are insect and dust-proof. Non-rusting nickel plated interior surrounded by thick asbestos wall. Baskets made of heavy rattan and are practically indestructible. Not expensive. Sold by auto dealers, sporting goods and department stores. But be sure to see the name Hawkeye.



Hawkeye Fitted Lunch Baskets

are completely equipped with plates, cups, saucers, knives, forks—everything down to napkins, coffee pots and saucepans. The Hawkeye trade mark inside the basket cover will protect you from inferior goods. If you have difficulty getting any Hawkeye Baskets, write us and we will send you our luncheon recipe book free for your trouble. Now is just the season when a Hawkeye basket will give you greatest pleasure. So write today.

THE BURLINGTON BASKET CO.
33 Main St., Burlington, Iowa.

tants small sums from a shilling up to a pound at a rate of interest that would stagger and paralyze the commercial world. Doctors must needs to content with miserable remuneration for their skilled and devoted services, when paid at all, but burial-societies accumulate millions from a weekly collection of ill-spared coppers. Strangest of all, undertakers thrive exceedingly, but the butcher and baker find it hard work to live.

Yes, the underworld of London is full of strange anomalies and queer contradictions. When I survey it I become a victim to strange and conflicting emotions.

I think and think and ask myself again and again what is to be the end of it all! Are we to have two distinct races: those below and those above? Is Wells's prophecy to come true; will the one race become uncanny, loathsome abortions with clammy touch and eyes that can not face the light? Will the other become pretty human butterflies? I hope not, nay, I am sure that Wells is wrong! For there is too much real goodness in the upper world and too much heroism and endurance in the underworld to permit such an evolution to come about.

But it is high time that such a possibility was seriously considered. It is high time, too, that the lives and necessities, the wrongs and the rights of even the gross poor in the underworld were considered.

It is cheering to learn that a better day is in sight for these sad toilers. Says Mr. Holmes:

But I see the dawn of a brighter day, when helpless widow mothers will no longer be the spoil of the sweater and the house "farmer." The dawn has broken! Before these words are printed thousands of toiling women in London's underworld will rejoice, for the wages of cardboard-box makers will be doubled. The sun is rising, for one by one all the terrible industries in which the women of the underworld are engaged will of a certainty come within the operations of a law that will stay the hand of the oppressors. And there will be less toil for the widows and more food for the children in the days that are to be.

But before that day fully comes, let me implore the women of the upper world to be just if not generous to the women below. Let me ask them not to exact all their labors, nor to allow the extremities of their sisters to be a reason for under-payment when useful service is rendered. Again I say, and I say it with respect and sorrow, that many women are thoughtless if not unjust in their business dealings with other women.

I am more concerned for the industrial and social rights of women than I am for their political rights; votes they may have if you please. But by all that is merciful let us give them justice! For the oppression of women, whether by women or men, means a perpetuation of the underworld with all its sorrows and horrors; and the under-payment of women has a curse that smites us all the way round.

And if a word of mine can reach the toiling sisters in the netherworld, I would say to them: Be hopeful! Patient I know you to be! Enduring you certainly are! Brave beyond expression I have found you. Now add to your virtues, hope!

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For you have need of it, and you have cause for it. I rejoice that so many of you are personally known to me! You and I, my sisters, have had much communion, and many happy times together; for sometimes we have had surcease from toil and a breath of God's fresh air together.

Be hopeful! Endure a little longer; for a new spirit walks this old world to bless it, and to right your long-continued wrongs.

Oh! how you have suffered, sisters mine! and while I have been writing this chapter you have all been around me. But you are the salt of the underworld; you are much better than the ten just men that were not found in Sodom. And when for the underworld the day of redemption arrives, it will be you, my sisters, the simple, the suffering, enduring women that will have hastened it!

So I dwell upon the good that is in the netherworld, in the sure and certain hope, whether my feeble words and life help forward the time or not, that the day is not far distant when the dead shall rise! When justice, light, and sweetness will prevail, and in prevailing will purify the unexplored depths of the sad underworld.

HOW CALLAHAN "CAME BACK"

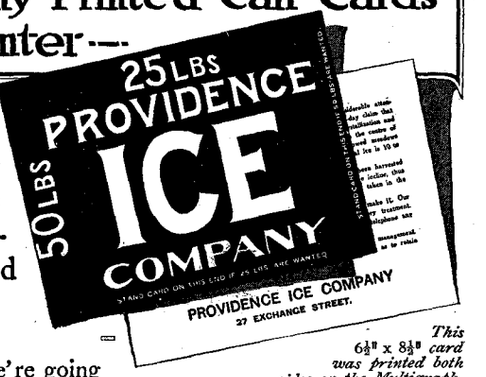
MANAGER "JIMMY" CALLAHAN, of the splendid Chicago White Sox baseball team, has disproved the popular opinion that players of long experience can't "come back" after a long absence from the big-league diamond. He surprized the baseball world last year by joining the White Sox after five years in the smaller leagues, says Alex. Sullivan, in the New York *Evening World*, and his rise to the position of manager this season is almost unprecedented in diamond history. Eight years ago he "took a vacation as a major-league manager," and few, if any, expected him to ever regain his former prestige, but he is now back again, and stronger as a manager than he ever was as a player. We read:

"Comeback" Callahan, who bears the fighting front and middle appellations of James J., hasn't piloted a club in the major ranks since 1904, when he succeeded Clark Griffith, who went to the Highlanders, as manager of the White Sox. He served as guide of the club, too, during the latter part of 1903, and he made such a big impression on Charley Comiskey, the owner of the team, that he immediately engaged him as chief for the following season.

In 1905, "Cal" saw a great chance to quit the big leagues and pilot and own the Logan Square team of the Chicago City League, so he left the Sox. He made a mint of money conducting this semi-professional club, and didn't care whether school kept or not in the big leagues. He had Bugs Raymond, Mike Donlin, Andy Coakley, and other big-leaguers playing for him, and he was recognized as a mighty hero in Cook County.

During the time that "Comeback" was in charge of the semi-pros he was on the reserve list of the White Sox, and consequently when Comiskey's light-hitting team won the American League pennant in 1906, he needed batting strength for his

How an Ice Company Printed Call-Cards Better than the Printer—



THE Providence Ice Company asked its printer for the cut he had been using to print call-cards like the one reproduced above.

"What's up?" asked the printer.

"We need more call-cards, and we're going to print them ourselves — on our Multigraph."

"Why, man, you can't do that job on the Multigraph."

"We're printing other things very satisfactorily—our stationery and system-forms, and the like—at a good deal less than you used to charge us."

"What if you are? This job is very different. To cover that big flat surface, so it will print black without being overloaded with ink, calls for a finer ink-distribution than you've got on that blamed little machine. It's hard enough to do on a cylinder printing-press."

"Well, we're going to try it, anyway." And the Ice Company man took the plate.

The job was started on the Multigraph. It *was* difficult, for the very reason that the printer named. But it was done—successfully, at less than the previous cost. The result is shown by the photographic reproduction at the head of this advertisement—a card approximately 6½ x 8½ inches in size, printed both sides.

When the printer was shown that the Multigraph had actually printed the cards, and printed them well, he threw up his hands.

"That's better than I could have done it," he said.

We don't recommend the Multigraph for this class of work, because there are so many applications that are easier and perhaps more profitable.

But we quote the instance because it illustrates what seems so hard to believe—that the Multigraph does real printing—printer's printing. The machine is so widely known for its form-typewriting function that many people think that's what we mean when we refer to Multigraph printing.

This 6½" x 8½" card was printed both sides on the Multigraph.

IT seems incredible that a machine occupying about the space of a typewriter-desk can print most of the work you now send to your printer—but it's a fact.

Ordinary printing, such as stationery, system-forms, and direct-mail advertising, can be done by any young man or woman of average ability—at a saving of 25% to 75%. And many unusual stunts, such as the one recited above, are being done by users who really study the resourceful nature of the Multigraph.

With the distinct pledge that you can't buy a Multigraph unless you need it, we should be glad to send you literature, specimens and data. Write today. Use the coupon.

Ask us also about the Universal Folding-Machine and the Markoe Envelope-Sealer—two office-devices that save time and money where outgoing mails are large.

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES 1822 East Fortieth Street Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Branches in Sixty Cities—Look in your Telephone Directory
European Representatives: The International Multigraph Company, 59 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.
Berlin, W-8 Krausenstr., 70 Ecke Friedrichstr.

What Uses Are You Most Interested In?

Check them on this slip and enclose it with your request for information, *written on your business stationery*. We'll show you what others are doing.

AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.
1822 E. Fortieth St., Cleveland

Printing:
- ☐ Booklets
- ☐ Folders
- ☐ Envelope-Stuffers
- ☐ House-Organ
- ☐ Dealers' Imprints
- ☐ Label Imprints
- ☐ System-Forms
- ☐ Letter-Heads
- ☐ Bill-Heads and Statements
- ☐ Receipts, Checks, etc.
- ☐ Envelopes

Typewriting:
- ☐ Circular Letters
- ☐ Booklets
- ☐ Envelope-Stuffers
- ☐ Price-lists
- ☐ Reports
- ☐ Notices
- ☐ Bulletins to Employees
- ☐ Inside System-Forms

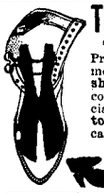
10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We **ship on approval** without a cent deposit, **freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT** if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires* from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest **art catalogs** illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you **free postpaid** by return mail. You will get much valuable information. **Do not wait,** write it **now. TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels,** lamps, sundries, at *half usual prices.*

Mead Cycle Co., Dept. A-172, ***Chicago***



THE FAMILY SHOE STRETCHER

The greatest device of the age for the **feet.** Prevents corns, bunions, tender spots, without medicines or mussy applications. Makes **your shoes fit perfectly.** Produces absolute ease and comfort. **Lasts forever.** Endorsed by Physicians. Agents coin money selling them. Send **today** for full particulars with 68 page booklet on cause and cure of all foot ailments. Free.

THE PEDICURE CO.
Dept. S Buffalo, N. Y.

Bronze Memorial Tablets

Designs and Estimates Furnished
Jno. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry
538 West 27th Street New York
Write for our illustrated booklet, Free.

Cornell Sectional Cottages
Complete Painted Ready to Set Up

Garages, Stores, Churches, School-Houses, Playhouses, Studio, etc.
Built in sections, convenient for handling and are quickly and easily erected simply by bolting sections together. Skilled labor is not necessary to set them up, as all sections are numbered and everything fits. Built of first-class material in the largest and best portable house factory in America. Buildings are substantial and as durable as if built on the ground by local contractors. Are handsomer and COST MUCH LESS. We build houses to meet every requirement. We pay freight. Art catalog by mail on receipt of 4c stamps.
WYCKOFF LUMBER & MFG. CO., 408 Lehigh Street, Ithaca, New York.

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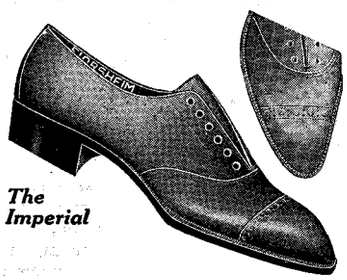
The Florsheim SHOE

Look for name in shoe



The Imperial

Light Enough

and as cool as a shoe can be, service considered. An ideal shoe for warm weather. Made of specially selected Tan Russia Calf—**Imperial** Quality.

Ask your shoeman for Florsheim "Natural Shape" shoes and oxfords, or send us your order and we will have it filled by our nearest dealer.

A Special at $6.00

Most Styles $5.00

Write for illustrated loose leaf booklet containing 25 of the leading styles—it's free.

The Florsheim Shoe Company

559 Adams Street, Chicago, U. S. A.

Thermos

FOR GIFTS

Golf or Bridge Whist Prizes

Thermos as a gift never disappoints and is never exchanged. One cannot have too many Thermos articles. They are handsome in appearance and everyone has an everyday use for Thermos. For keeping ice-water and other beverages cold in the home, for serving hot drinkables at luncheons, card parties, etc., for carrying hot or cold drinks on motor, fishing, hunting and boating trips and when travelling, for keeping baby's milk cold, clean, germ and fly proof and for countless other uses, nothing takes the place of Thermos.

Thermos keeps liquids ice cold for 3 days or steaming hot for 24 hours

Thermos Bottles $1 up Thermos Carafes $5

On Sale at Best Stores

There is only one *genuine* Thermos. If your dealer will not sell you products plainly stamped "Thermos" on the bottom of each article, we will ship you express prepaid upon receipt of price. Write for Catalog.

AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE CO.
Thermos Building, New York
Thermos Bottle Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

THERMOS

The BOTTLE

outfield. He tried to get Jimmy reinstated, but the National Commission turned down the proposition.

Callahan brought suit against the National Commission to recover $3,000 damages, which he declared he lost by being kept out of the world's series. However, nothing ever came of the suit, as when he was reinstated so that he could play last season it was with the provision that he would drop the legal fight.

"Cal" or "Nixy," as the old-timers used to call him, is one of the most popular players that ever trod the diamond. He is equally well liked by the players, writers, and fans. His countenance just exudes geniality, and he possesses the enviable faculty of being able to get the players to fight for him like a brother. He believes in a certain amount of conviviality for the players, and when he imparts to them his superior knowledge of the game it isn't with any "I-know-more-than-you" spirit.

That Jimmy believes players should do well by themselves is evidenced by his constant advocacy of a home for aged players. He thinks that every club in the country should devote a day in each season's regular schedule upon which to give the entire proceeds to the pension fund.

Callahan was born at Fitchburg, Mass., on March 18, 1874, which makes him just thirty-eight years old. He made a great hit in his home town by playing on the grammar and high-school teams. His first big-league engagement was as a member of the Phillies back in 1893, which gives him nineteen years in the big-league circles. And to think of it! His batting eye is just as keen as ever, as his record near the 400-mark shows, and his fast outfielding is creating astonishment all over the country.

"Cal" didn't make good with the Phillies, for he was cast adrift with hardly a trial. He went to Kansas City and made a big hit. From there he went to the Chicago Colts, and remained under the tutelage of Cap Anson until the American League started in 1900, when he jumped to the White Sox. He has been with the latter off and on ever since.

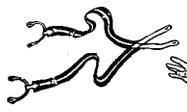
Callahan is one of the few natural-born players. He was once a great pitcher, but when his arm lost its cunning he went to infielding and outfielding, making good in both the outer and inner works. He has always been able to bat and field well.

"The only way to become a great batter," says Cal—and his advice is worth something, considering his ability to come back in such sensational style after such a long service in the big league—"is to feel the same way toward a pitcher when two strikes are on you as when you have three balls and no strikes against you. That is why Ty Cobb, Hans Wagner, and Nap Lajoie have been able to make such wonderful records at the bat—they're never in a 'hole,' no matter how many strikes are on them. A player has got to keep plugging and trying all the time in order to make good, and if he isn't willing to do so the best place for him is in the minors. Fast company is no place for a slow player."

Identified.—VISITOR—"You remember me, don't you, little man?"

BOBBIE—"Course I do. You're the same man pa brought home last summer an' ma got so mad about it she didn't speak to pa for a whole week."—*Boston Transcript.*

—away with suspenders and belts



Adopt the only practical and hygienic way of holding your trousers up.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Bit Superstitious.—" My poor wife! Buried on a Friday, too! I hope it won't bring me bad luck!"—*Pêle Mêle.*

Official Business.—MISSIONARY—" Why do you look at me so intently? "

CANNIBAL—" I am the food inspector."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Better.—" Do you think your poems will live after you're dead? "

" Don't know. I wish they'd let me live while I'm alive."—*Town Topics.*

Rare.—" Brown volunteered to lend me money."

" Did you take it? "

" No. That sort of friendship is too good to lose."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Discovered.—WIFE—" What would you do, George, if you were left a widower? "

HUB—" Oh, I suppose the same as you would if you were left a widow."

WIFE—" You horrid wretch! And you told me you could never care for anybody else."—*Boston Transcript.*

Professional Affinity.—" There goes a happy couple."

" How did she happen to marry him? "

" Oh, they had common interests. She was a brick-throwing suffragette and he was a professional bondsman."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Science Scores Again.—PHOTOGRAPHER—" I have been taking some moving pictures of life on your farm."

FARMER—" Did you catch my laborers in motion? "

PHOTOGRAPHER—" I think so."

FARMER—" Ah, well, science is a wonderful thing."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Foretaste.—" My dear girl," exclaimed an elderly lady, " do you know that the man you are intending to marry drinks heavily and gambles? "

" Yes, I know; I am going to marry him to reform him."

" Listen to me, my girl. Try one experiment before you do that."

" What experiment? "

" Take in a—week's washing to do and see how you like it."—*Town Topics.*

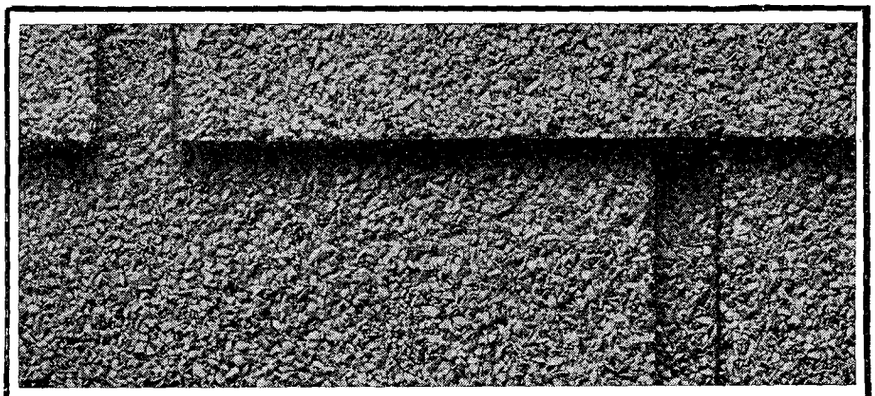
Awful.—The president of the university had dark circles under his eyes. His cheek was pallid; his lips were trembling; he wore a haunted expression. Every now and then he turned and glanced apprehensively behind him.

" You look ill," said his wife. " What is wrong, dear? "

" Nothing much," he replied. " But—I—I had a fearful dream last night, and I feel this morning as if I—as if I——" He hesitated and stammered. It was evident that his nervous system was shattered.

" What was the dream? " asked his wife.

" I—I—dreamed the trustees required that—that I should—that I should pass the freshman examination for—admission! " sighed the president.—*Youth's Companion.*



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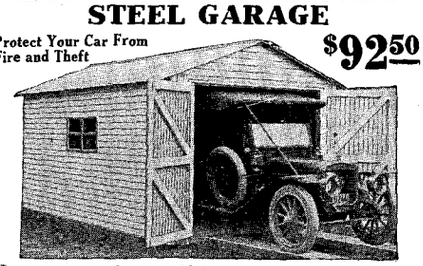

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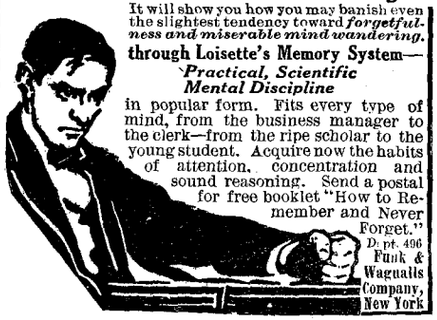

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FRED CLARKE.

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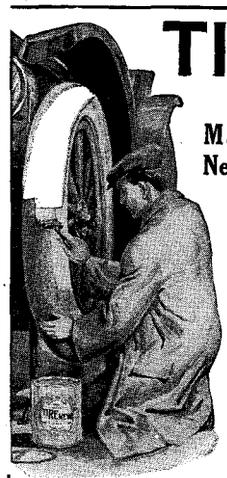

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Insist upon getting Tirenew. Avoid imitations that contain injurious ingredients. ***Tirenew*** has received the endorsement of automobile tire manufacturers.

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Tastes Differ.—MRS. YOUNGWIFE—"Do you cook lobster?"

NEW COOK—"Always, mum. Do youse eat yours raw?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Profitable Ailment.—HE—"They say pearls are a disease of the oyster."

SHE—"Incurable, I hope."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Insurgent Candidate.—GABE—"Who is this guy Orozco?"

STEVE—"Why, he is the Teddy Roosevelt of Mexico."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Same as Coffee.—MRS. KNICKER—"You mustn't ask for a third piece of pie."

JOHNNY—"But it won't be consecutive, Ma; I'll wait five minutes."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Agreeing with Him.—HUSBAND—"But you must admit that men have better judgment than women."

WIFE—"Oh, yes—you married me, and I you."—*Life.*

Lengthy Cough.—The tiger came toward me, bellowing and grunting, and when he got opposite the screen he gave one of those fearful coughs which only a man who has been close to such a beast can appreciate. It was eleven feet long.—*London Standard.*

Another Objection.—SHE—"What is your principal objection to the suffragettes?"

HE—"Well, they look as tho they would make better fathers than mothers."—*Philadelphia Record.*

In London Town.—REGULAR CUSTOMER—"I shall want a large quantity of flowers from you next week, for my daughter's coming-out."

FLOWER WOMAN—"Yes, mum. You shall 'ave the very best for 'er, pore dear. Wot were she put in for?"—*Punch.*

An Old Hand.—MRS. REGSTAFF—"Did your husband ever try his hand at sustained fiction?"

MRS. PERCOLLUM—"Did he? For at least ten years he's been trying to make me believe he likes my cooking."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Hope.—"And you still have hopes of influencing old Titewad to become a regular attendant at your church?"

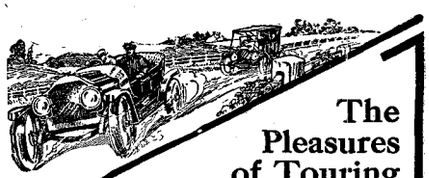
"Yes, and I am more sanguine than ever."

"You are?"

"Yes. If the Government really begins the coining of half-cent pieces I regard it as a cinch."—*Houston Post.*

On Authority.—Two men were hotly discussing the merits of a book. Finally one of them, himself an author, said to the other: "No, John, you can't appreciate it. You never wrote a book yourself."

"No," retorted John, "and I never laid an egg, but I'm a better judge of an omelet than any hen in the State."—*Publisher and Retailer.*



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the best food for dogs. Made of high-grade cereals, flour and clean, sweet meat. Oldest dog bread made in America. Keeps dogs healthy the year 'round.

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Agreed.—"My dear girl," said her mother-in-law, "any woman would be satisfied with what John says he gives you."

"So would I."—*Puck.*

Inconsiderate.—"If you don't stop nagging me, Emily, I shall shoot myself this very minute."

"Yes, that's just like you, when you know how nervous I am when I hear a shot."—*Tit-Bits.*

Flunked.—"How's your son getting on in college?"

"Not at all. Every time there are two men on bases and it's his turn to bat, they bench him and give a substitute hitter a chance."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Partly Fitted.—"Did you succeed in getting that manager to engage you?"

"Yes. He is going to let me play the part of a walking gentleman."

"Well, you can walk all right, so you'll merely have to learn the other part."—*Judge's Library.*

Unimportant.—MARION (just from the telephone)—"He wanted to know if we would go to the theater with him, and I said we would."

MADELEINE—"Who was speaking?"

MARION—"Oh, gracious! I forgot to ask."—*Judge.*

A Lottery.—"Is that picture one of the old masters you were telling me about?" asked Mr. Cumrox.

"Yes," replied the art-dealer. "It is a genuine treasure; absolutely authentic."

"I'll buy it. I already have three just like it, and somewhere in the bunch I'm liable to hit the original."—*Washington Star.*

Old Saw.—TRAMP—"You know the sayin', mum: 'He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.'"

MRS. SUBBUBS—"Very true. And since you speak in proverbs, I'll refer you to another old saw."

TRAMP—"Which one is dat, mum?"

MRS. S.—"The one back in the woodshed."—*Boston Transcript.*

Suspicious.—"My father talked me into taking this course in domestic science."

"And how do you like domestic science?"

"Well, it looks like ordinary kitchen work to me. If my suspicions are confirmed, I shall drop the course and make father buy me a $50 hat."—*Washington Herald.*

Over the Counter.—On a business trip to the city a farmer decided to take home to his wife a Christmas present of a shirtwaist. Going into a store and being directed to the waist department, he asked the lady clerk to show him some.

"What bust?" asked she.

The farmer looked around quickly and answered: "I don't know; I didn't hear anything."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

The beauty of a blue serge is that it wears like a true friend. You never get tired of it. Time and again you go back to it after trying this and that, and it's always the same story: "Nothing becomes me like a serge of blue."

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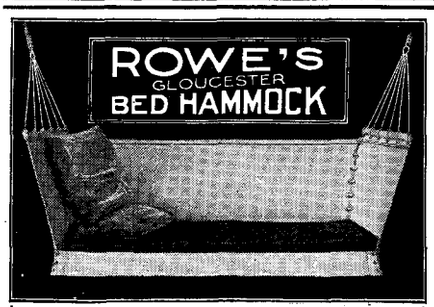

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When you buy a bed hammock for your veranda this summer, be sure it is sightly and comfortable, but above all be sure that it is made to last. Cheap imitations soon look dilapidated and unattractive because they lack the material and skill in making so necessary to service and lasting comfort.

Rowe Gloucester Bed Hammock is made by skilled sailmakers who are trained to sew canvas sails strong and true for every wind that sweeps the Atlantic. It is made of duck weighing not less than 21 ounces to the square yard, reinforced at every point of strain—others use 16oz., 12oz., and even 8oz. duck single thickness.

Rowe's Hammocks have consistently given ten years of continuous outdoor service. *We have never had one returned to us as unsatisfactory.* They are firm, strong, comfortable. They present essential advantages of which other makers have not even learned the need.

Write for our catalogue and name of dealer nearest you. If you are not so located as to deal conveniently with him, we will supply you direct. Before you buy a hammock, be sure to see ours or **send for illustrated book and prices.**

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DESCRIPTION: Rigid steel frame, absolutely indestructible, ample space for full week's supply of stationery. Wood platforms — silent under operation, and easily moved when on casters, half turn of lever makes it rigid and immovable. Closes and locks at night.

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The Saddest.—Of all sad words of tongue or pen the saddest are these: "I might have been on the band-wagon."—*Puck.*

Back at Him.—"Young man, I saw you put your arm around my daughter's waist last evening."

"And I suppose you noticed how she struggled?"—*Detroit Journal.*

No Risk.—PATIENT—"I wish to consult you with regard to my utter loss of memory."

DOCTOR—"Ah, yes! Why—er—in cases of this nature, I always require my fee in advance."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Helping.—Two men who really did not want to fight, but who had got the idea that it would be disgraceful not to do so, fell to blows. Friends rushed in and held each contestant firmly.

Warrior Number One, seeing the extremely violent efforts of Warrior Number Two to break away, cried out:

"More of you men hold Swanson! One man can hold me!"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 31.—One hundred rebels are reported killed in a battle in Oriente province, Cuba.

June 3.—Fire devastates a large area in Stamboul, the Mohammedan part of Constantinople.

Six hundred Moors are killed in a battle with French troops near Fez, Morocco, according to French estimates.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 31.—The Senate adopts the Eight-Hour Law, which applies to all Government labor except the work of constructing the Panama Canal.

June 2.—The House decides to begin an investigation of the so-called Beef Trust on June 4 under the auspices of the Judiciary Committee.

June 3.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill is reported in the House, carrying $109,577,414.40; no provision is made for the continuance of the Tariff Board.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs puts back into the Naval Appropriation Bill the provision for two battle-ships, excluded by the House.

June 5.—Attorney-General Wickersham instructs the District Attorney at Seattle to reopen the case of Leonard Oleson, whose citizenship papers were revoked by Judge Hanford of the United States District Court because he was a Socialist.

Senator George L. Nixon, of Nevada, dies.

GENERAL

June 3.—President Taft welcomes the German squadron at Hampton Roads.

June 4.—Supporters of President Taft control the Ohio Republican State Convention and elect the six delegates at large.

The Idaho Democratic Convention instructs the State's eight delegates for Speaker Clark.

Senator W. S. Kenyon, candidate for reelection, wins over ex-Senator Lafayette Young in the Iowa Republican primary.

The South Dakota primaries result in the election of all of the State's ten Democratic delegates for Governor Wilson, and all of the Republican delegates for Colonel Roosevelt.

June 5.—The Arkansas Democratic State Convention instructs its eighteen delegates for Speaker Clark.

June 6.—The twenty-four Democratic delegates from Minnesota are instructed for Governor Wilson.

The West Virginia Democratic State Convention names six delegates-at-large pledged to support Speaker Clark.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"Montana," Lewistown, Mont.—(1) "Kindly state whether 'co-operate' is properly written with a hyphen or not. (2) Which are the preferred spellings of the following words: *in*cumbrance or *en*cumbrance; *in*close or *en*close; canceled or cancelled?"

(1) According to the principles of etymology, it would be necessary to indicate, either by a hyphen or a dieresis, that the two adjacent o's in this word do not unite to form a diphthong; but the tendency in present usage is to dispense with this rule, so that the omission of a mark to show the separation of the two vowels is permissible. The STANDARD DICTIONARY makes no use of either of the marks in such words as "cooperate," "aerial," "zoology," and others of a similar formation.

(2) The spellings *en* and *in* are equally correct when the meaning of the prefix is "in" or "into." The preference of the STANDARD DICTIONARY is for *en*, however, in the words here mentioned, as well as all others of this class that are derived from the French. *In* is preferred in the words derived from the Latin. Either one *l* or two *l*'s may be used in forming the past tense of the verb "cancel."

"H. H. B.," Henderson, Ky.—"Kindly discriminate between the two words 'suit' and 'suite,' and state which one should be applied to a series of connecting rooms."

"Suite" and "suit" are, in reality, two forms of the same word, both being used to designate a succession of objects that form a series; but distinctions in their application have been established by usage, so that "suite" has become the proper word to use in the phrase "a suite of rooms." "Suit" has its usual pronunciation, but "suite" is pronounced the same as "sweet."

"J. R. C." Greenfield, O.—"Are there one or two syllables in the word 'Mare,' the name of an island off the coast of California?"

This name is pronounced similarly to "care" or "bare," and has but one syllable.

"H. C.," Moab, Utah.—"Kindly define the word 'sabotage,' which has recently been adopted from the French, and give its pronunciation."

The word "sabotage," derived from *sabot*, a wooden shoe, originally meant "the act of cutting shoes or sockets for rails in railroad ties." By extension it came to be applied to "the act of tying up a railroad by malicious damage or a strike; hence, any poor work or other damage done by dissatisfied workmen; also, the act of producing it." The word is pronounced sa-bo-tazh' (both a's as in arm, o as in obey).

"W. S. H.," Dayton, Tenn.—"How would the pronoun 'we' be parsed in the following sentence: 'We politicians are the advocates, alike, of peace and discord'? Is it properly used?"

It might at first be supposed that "we" is here used adjectively to modify the noun "politicians," and that the latter is the subject of the sentence. But if the following points are considered, it will be seen that "we" is the subject and the noun "politicians" is in apposition with it. As the sentence now reads, it is in the *first person*, indicating persons speaking; but if the pronoun were omitted the sentence would lose its personal relation and become a general statement in the *third person*, for "politicians" would then be the subject, and almost every common noun is of the third person. It is therefore a rule in grammar that "a noun can never be used in the first person without a pronoun of the first person accompanying it," and thus it is that "we" (in the plural number, first person, indeterminate gender, nominative case) is the subject of the sentence, and "politicians" is in apposition with it because it adds another name for the persons mentioned and so identifies and explains the pronoun.

"E. S. L.," New York, N. Y.—There is only one correct way to spell each of the words you mention—*Niagara* and *pantomime*.

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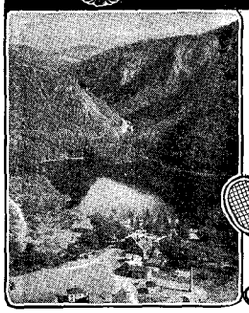
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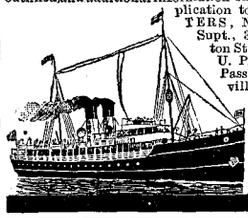

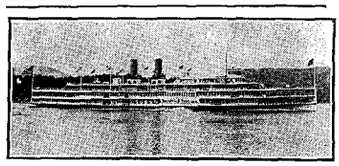

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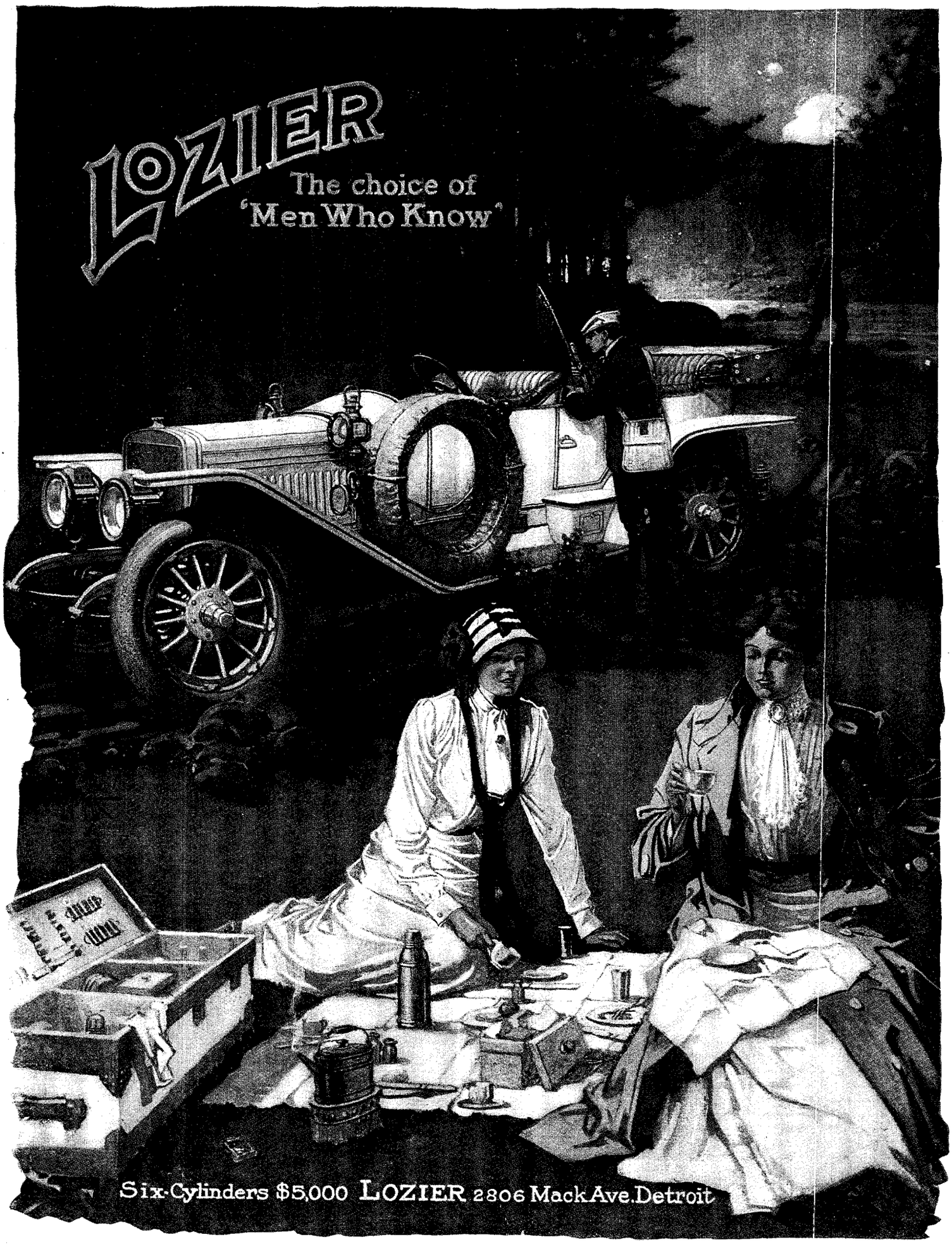

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